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CHADIANS EXPLAIN CIVIL WAR'S CAUSES TO NIGERIAN PRESIDENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Text]

FROLINAT—the Chadian Armed Force backing Prime Minister Goukouni Weddeye has written to President Shehu Shagari explaining the cause of their on-going civil war. It is the first time the cause of the latest war was made known.

A high powered delegation of the FROLINAT arrived in Maiduguri with a letter for President Shagari. The leader of the delegation said the FROLINAT wanted Nigeria to take a neutral role in the on-going civil war in Chad.

The leader of the delegation gave two main reasons for the outbreak of the current war. He said the immediate cause was power struggle between Prime Minister Goukouni Weddeye and Defence Minister Hissen Habre alleging that Habre wanted to have all powers and absolute control of the government.

He said the second cause of the war was the violation of Lagos Accord by Hissen Habre because he deliberately refused to move his troops out of Ndjamenas as agreed in Lagos whereas all the other troops had moved out of the city. He said the French troops also refused to move out of the country.

The FROLINAT envoy said Habre didn't give any reason for his refusal to abide by the accord but the French troops, he alleged, wanted to deliberately sabotage the accord by refusing to go back home. He said the French troops said if they were to leave they would have to go with all French citizens including businessmen, doctors, engineers, civil servants etc.

This, he said, the Chadian Government opposed because so doing would greatly affect the smooth running of the government. He said it was on this ground that the French troops refused to go home. The FROLINAT envoy further alleged that

the French were now busy supplying Hissen Habre with all sorts of arms and ammunition for the on-going war. He said it was most likely the French troops would soon join Hissen Habre's army in the war.

He said the FROLINAT has discovered a number of ways by which the French trickingly supply Habre with arms and ammunition. He alleged that as a result of the recent serious water shortage in the capital city, the French made an offer to help with water. He said the offer was accepted but supplied arms and ammunition sealed in water containers which the FROLINAT caught red handed. The envoy said even if the French

backed Habre's forces succeeded in capturing Ndjamenas FROLINAT would not give up but would continue with its specialised guerrilla warfare. He said the FROLINAT started the war with sticks, bows and arrows and were now using modern weapons, adding that France's attitude in the war would only aggravate the situation.

The FROLINAT delegation left Maiduguri for Ndjamenas yesterday morning by road. A reliable source in Maiduguri yesterday said it was most likely Hissen Habre's army organisation too would during the week send their delegation to the country with their own version of the story to President Shagari.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UGANDA PROHIBITS KENYA TRUCKS' TRANSPORT OF COFFEE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 6 Apr 80 pp 4, 31

[Article by Mohammed Warsama]

[Excerpt] Kenyan transporters will now no longer be able to transport coffee from Uganda, Rwanda and Zaire following new regulations introduced by the Binaisa regime four days ago.

Reliable sources told SUNDAY NATION yesterday that the new regulations, providing for thorough searches of vehicles crossing Uganda carrying coffee between Zaire, Rwanda and Kenya have already gone into effect.

Reports say that sixty vehicles, half of them Kenyan, have been subjected to stringent checks at specially erected road blocks in Eastern Uganda to determine whether their loads of exportbound coffee originated from Uganda or Rwanda and Zaire.

The road blocks have been set up at Kampala, Iganga, Tororo and Malaba.

According to the reports, the 60 vehicles were allowed by the Ugandan authorities to proceed to the Malaba after their documents had been verified and the coffee found to have come from Rwanda and Zaire. They are now temporarily held up at Malaba because Kenya Police have reportedly indicated it could not provide them with the mandatory police escorts to enable them to continue their journey to Mombasa.

The new regulations also prohibit the transportation of Ugandan coffee by Ugandan private transporters. The only official transporter for Uganda henceforth, state the regulations, shall be the state-owned TransOcean Uganda Ltd.

Sources in the Kenya transport industry expressed fears that the new Uganda rules would adversely affect their business.

One leading transporter in Mombasa said: "We are concerned, but I would rather prefer to wait until I have seen a copy of the new Uganda regulations."

He added that a team of Uganda transport officials was due to arrive in Mombasa soon for talks with the principal transporters in the town.

According to sources, stringent checks on coffee transporters were introduced by the Uganda authorities on March 19. Road blocks were set at Kampala, Tororo, Iganga and Malaba.

Uganda security forces have since then been making a thorough examination of the coffee loads on each vehicle crossing these points, as well as the relevant customs documents.

In addition to the 60 vehicles already cleared, a further 10 which had proceeded to Iganga from Kampala were turned back for additional verification of their documents. It is not known when they will be finally cleared to go to Malaba.

These measures by the Binaisa government come closely in the wake of recent revelations in the Kenya Press on alleged irregular transport of Uganda coffee.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING LINE DISSOLVED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Apr 80 p 11

[Text] About 3,000 workers employed by the Eastern Africa National Shipping Line (EANS�) have lost their jobs following the company's dissolution last week.

Informed sources said the workers got termination letters three days after the shipping line was ordered to wind up its business.

EANS�--jointly-owned by the governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia--was disbanded after Transport and Communications Ministers from the four countries met in Nairobi, they directed the board of directors to wind up the company as soon as possible to save it from further debts.

The 14-year-old shipping firm, which brought four neighbouring countries together in maritime business, was once considered a "shining example" on how African nations could cooperate in joint economic enterprise.

But within the last few years, the company began to experience great financial crisis. The line incurred massive debts with local and foreign creditors.

Experts

Few weeks ago, two of the line's cargo ships--mv Jogoo and mv Uganda--were seized in Europe for failing to settle outstanding debts.

Experts in the local shipping community blamed the four governments for lack of commitment to the jointly-owned shipping line.

The collapse was anticipated three years ago when cooperation between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda began to falter in the East African Community.

But the partner States have agreed to meet the company's liabilities in full. A liquidator, charged with the task of scrutinising claims by

creditors, is expected to be appointed later this month when creditors and shareholders meet in Mombasa.

Sources confirmed that most of the EANSI staff have been paid their benefits. The sources said the company's head office in Mombasa has been left with about 16 staff while the local office in Dar es Salaam has been allowed to retain only three staff to help the management wind up.

The London office has already been closed down.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COCOA PURCHASING REFORM--The present system of purchasing cocoa internally has been found to be deficient and prone to malpractices, and to upgrade and enhance the system, the interim management committee of the CMB [Cocoa Marketing Board] has invited a foreign consulting firm into the country for advice. This was announced by Dr Kwame Gyamfi, a member of the interim committee, when he addressed senior staff of the board at Agona Swedru. Dr Gyamfi said during the 1978-1979 cocoa season, Ghana lost an export revenue of about 45 million pounds sterling through inefficient and improper handling of the commodity. He said the amount represented 300 thousand tons of cocoa which went bad through the present purchasing system. Dr Gyamfi said at this period of economic crisis, Ghana cannot afford wastage in the cocoa industry. He said every conceivable method would now be adopted to resuscitate the cocoa industry. He appealed to the staff to help the consultants by offering all available information in their possession. [Text] [AB152022 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

WEST GERMAN NAVAL UNITS ONLY AGGRAVATE CONFRONTATION

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 6 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Clear Case of Poor Diplomacy"]

[Text] West Germany is reported to be getting ready to send a small naval force into the Indian Ocean as a gesture of support to the U.S. government, which has been complaining that its allies have not been supportive during its confrontation with the Soviet Union over Afghanistan. According to reports from Washington, two West German destroyers, accompanied by two supply and repair ships, are to leave later this month for the long voyage to the Indian Ocean by way of the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. They will remain in the Ocean until July.

While in the region it is understood that the ships will make courtesy calls to several ports and are also likely to conduct exercises with U.S. warships already there.

In military terms, the West German force is an extremely puny one and has absolutely no value. However, it could have diplomatic repercussions both in Europe and in the countries in the Indian Ocean region.

For years now, countries adjacent to the Indian Ocean have been calling for the withdrawal from the region of naval ships belonging to the major powers. The call has been directed at the U.S. and the Soviet Union. But the Super Powers remained stubborn. Indeed, following the fall of the Shah of Iran and the ensuing chaos there, they have increased their naval Armadas. The Soviet Union had a sizable force in the Indian Ocean long before the fall of the Shah and there is every likelihood that its presence was a tactical contribution to its invasion of Afghanistan.

Since the invasion of Afghanistan, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union have gathered sympathisers in the region. This, however, has not changed these countries in their established wish to see the major powers conduct their naval rivalry elsewhere--in the Bering Sea, for example.

For West Germany to come along and add more naval ships in the area clearly shows a remarkable lack of sensitivity to the wishes of these countries.

West Germany is known to be in the vanguard against Russian expansionism in Europe and has done a remarkably good job, but through diplomacy and not confrontation. This is bound to change. Russians are likely to be more antagonistic towards West German policies in Europe, and particularly in East Germany, just because two destroyers steamed into the Indian Ocean.

We are not advocating a policy of appeasement towards the Soviet Union. Her recent behaviour calls for firm measures. However, opening another front of confrontation with her is certainly poor diplomacy.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

UNIONS SPLIT OVER SECRETARY GENERAL BOY'S ACTIONS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 6 Apr 80 pp 1, 31

[Text] The Government will not allow the impending trade union elections to be used to destabilize the country's industrial peace, Labour Minister Elijah Mwangale warned yesterday.

Mr Mwangale was reacting to reports of an ultimatum issued to the Secretary-General of Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU), Mr Juma Boy to call a governing council meeting in two weeks or face a "constitutional removal from office."

The ultimatum was issued at a Press conference attended by leaders of five trade unions affiliated to COTU.

The unions represented at yesterday's meeting included the Kenya Management Staff Association, Kenya Postal and Telecommunications Union, Scientific Workers Union, Railway Workers Union and the Kenya Jockey Union.

In a joint statement they alleged: "We want to say that the workers have lost confidence completely in the leadership of Juma Boy, and if he does not call a governing council meeting in two weeks, we shall do it constitutionally and remove him."

But Mr Mwangale told the SUNDAY NATION in a telephone interview: "We want these people to stop bickering...these groups emerge every time there are trade union elections around the corner."

Mr Mwangale advised the trade unions to confine themselves to grassroot elections and raise their matter during the national elections.

He added: "We want COTU to be representative just like the Cabinet or Parliament is."

Reacting to a statement in the Press in which it was claimed that 17 affiliates of COTU had pledged loyalty to Mr Boy, officials of the five unions said: "If it is true that 17 unions are supporting Brother Juma Boy, then there should be no fear in calling the governing council to determine his popularity."

The group claimed Mr Boy cannot muster more than seven unions and argued: "We believe he is dragging in the Government to blackmail us. Our loyalty to the ruling party, government and the President has never wavered."

They accused Boy of masterminding moves to topple prominent labour leaders "since the Kisumu meeting which was cancelled."

Those who addressed the Press conference were Walter Adell, Ali Mohamed, John Mollo, S.M. Kabogo and Samson Kubai.

Accusing Boy of refusing to notify the Registrar of Trade Unions of changes in the composition of the executive board, the group charged: "The workers are fully in support of COTU leadership except the secretary-general... we are determined to cooperate without him."

They demanded that certain people--Justus Mulei, Joram Kaiga, Richard Muga, Barnabas Owuor--be deregistered forthwith "because they belong to a union which is not affiliate of COTU."

They added: "Henry Koweru, Simon Muthoka and Fred Nyanga are sitting in the executive board unconstitutionally," they alleged, adding: "David Mumba and John Kingori have also ceased being members of the board because of various reasons."

Producing a detailed document that would have been tabled at the abortive Kisumu meeting, the officials said: "The organisation cannot, therefore, take a binding decision when the executive board is improperly constituted."

The document listed, among others, five grounds for the desire to have the present secretary-general relieved of his duties and accused him of:

--Using COTU funds to cause and promote disunity, hatred and chaos in unions affiliated to COTU;

--Inefficiency in COTU's administration and representational obligations;

--Lack of planning, dedication and commitment to the cause of workers; and showing negative cooperation in the tripartite arrangement.

He was also accused of resorting to sacking senior officials of COTU contrary to the constitution.

When contacted by the SUNDAY NATION, Mr Boy retorted: "I am not interested in calling for another governing council. I called for one and it was cancelled by the Government. Let them go ahead and call one."

Mr Boy added: "I will not be shaken by noisy trade unionists who lead small unions."

He claimed that Adell's union has not more than 300 members, "Kubai has less than 50 members and Mollo is being misled."

The COTU boss advised these officials to get elected in their own unions first before they can attempt removing him.

"Even if I did not want to call a governing council, it is just four months before we hold COTU elections," Mr Boy said.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

CANADA TO PARTICIPATE IN POWER NETWORK PROJECTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Apr 80 p 24

[Text] The Canadian Government is to play a major part in the development of East African Power and Lighting Co's projected Sh. 530m. transmission and distribution network.

Yesterday, EAP&L opened tenders for the survey of the transmission lines. Company secretary S.K. Gichuru said the survey would mark the first stage of the implementation of the programme and would mainly establish the areas through which the lines would pass.

He said the first stage would cost Sh. 4 million.

Tenders for other stages of the project were due soon, he said, adding that Acres International of Canada had been appointed as consulting engineers for the project.

A statement from the company shows that, under the first agreement, Acres will act as EAP&L's agents for the procurement of materials and supervision of the construction work on a 132KV transmission line to be built in western Kenya, linking Lessos, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kericho.

Another line would be between Kamburu and Mombasa and would be approximately 425km. long. The total cost would be met by the Canadian government through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The statement also said the design of the lines was being undertaken by Acres under a separate contract with CIDA for which the Canadian government had provided a Canadian \$7-million grant.

Under the second agreement, Acres will design and supervise the construction of a 132KV feeder in the Mt Kenya area between Tana power station to Nanyuki via Nyeri, a distance of about 100 km.

The cost of this line, expected to be about Sh. 75 million, will be largely financed by EAP&L, apart from some Canadian \$4 million credit

for the purchase of materials to be provided by the Canadian government through CIDA.

The commissioning of the line is planned for early 1982.

Six companies will bid for the tenders.

They are Geosurvey International (based in Kenya), Photocan Survey Ltd. of Canada, M.C. Survey Ltd., (a local firm), Lavalin International Incorporated of Canada, and Mapsurvey Ltd. and Consult of Canada.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GEOTHERMAL POWER--The Government proposes to guarantee a loan of Sh. 295.6 million at current exchange rates to be made to the Kenya Power Company Ltd. by the World Bank. A Sessional Paper laid before the House yesterday by the Ministry of Energy requested that the loan be approved for the construction of drilling wells for the geothermal steam at Olkaria. The paper stated: "This loan follows closely the engineering loan of \$9 million advanced by the World Bank to the Kenya Power Company Ltd. in December 1978, and also guaranteed by the Government under Sessional Paper No 3 of 1979." The paper added: "The loan was used for financing the cost of drilling production wells for geothermal steam at Olkaria sufficient to power plants with the capacity of at least 30MW, and installing the necessary well-head equipment for controlling steam from such wells." The Ministry claimed in the Sessional Paper that the first phase of the scheme was so successfully accomplished that the World Bank accepted the company's request for a loan of \$40 million for the second phase of the project. The loan bears interest of nearly 8 percent per annum and will be repaid over a period of 17 years, including a three-year period of grace. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Apr 80 p 4]

NAIROBI CITY BUDGET--Nairobi City councillors have approved the 1979/80 budget proposals, under which there will be no water tariff or no rent increases at present and the day nurseries and school meals services will continue. There will, however, be an increase in the rates by 1/4 percent to a uniform rate of 8 percent. The budget reflects a deficit of L618,510. Approval came during a special council meeting held last night at the City Hall under the chairmanship of Mayor Nathan Kahara. Earlier budget proposals had been rejected by the mayor when a deficit of L1,367,088 was reflected. A full council meeting scheduled to approve the budget was postponed twice until council officials prepared what the mayor called "a more realistic budget." [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Apr 80 pp 1, 32]

POWER RATIONING EXTENSION--The current power rationing has from today been extended to cover the entire city centre's nonessential service commercial consumers thereby causing a loss of manhours in the country's

administrative nucleus. The power cuts which have adversely affected industrial, domestic and commercial services since rationing was introduced on February 21, will now partially paralyse operations in the city's major industrial controls. Exempted from the extended power cuts programme in city centre are supplies to essential services "such as vital food processing plants, hospitals, airports, press, communications and security installations in addition to domestic consumers during the night." Launching the rationing schedule, the East African Power and Lighting company argued: "The situation was becoming worse with the fast drying up of the Kamburu Dam." The company claimed it had put into use all its resources, including thermal steam turbines and diesel generators, and pointed out: "Even with the coming of the long rains, power supply would not be fully resumed immediately." All factories, the company said, should adhere to the 25 percent load reduction notices already issued. [Cornelius Nyamboki] [Excerpts] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Apr 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK--Lilongwe, Thursday--Malawi and the Denmark last Friday, March 21, concluded a loan agreement for a sum of 50 million Danish Kroner (approximately K7,185,000) to finance telecommunication projects, the Lilongwe dairy plant and aeronautical equipment. According to a press release from the Ministry of Finance in Lilongwe, the signing ceremony took place in Nairobi, Kenya. The Malawi High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr. R.N.L. Nkomba, signed on behalf of the Malawi Government while Mr. Hans Jespersen, the Danish Ambassador to Malawi on a non-residential basis, signed on behalf of the Government of Denmark. The loan bears no interest and shall be repaid over period of 40 years following a 10 year grace period the press release said. The signing of the sixth Danish loan follows shortly after the decision by the Government of Denmark to waive the outstanding debt on four previous development loans to Malawi. The outstanding debt which was waived amounted to 83 million Danish Kroner (approximately K11,927,100).--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 28 Mar 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

UDPM NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION ENDS, STATEMENT ISSUED

AB151420 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Apr 80 AB

[Text] The National Council of the Democratic Union of the Malian People [UDPM] held an ordinary session from 8 to 12 April in Bamako, in the conference hall of the "Maison du Peuple." The council is pleased with the participation of all its members at the meetings.

After reading and analyzing the activities report, the council congratulates the secretary general and the central executive bureau for the seriousness and the quality which characterized the work.

The political field: In view of the fact that Democratic Union of the Malian People is a constitutional party, whose aim is to create a national democracy society by implementing an independent and well planned national economy to meet the basic needs of the broadest social classes; in view of the fact that it is necessary to invigorate the structures and leadership of the party; in view of the subversive acts directed against the institutions of the republic, the national council calls on the authorized persons and militants to mobilize themselves in order to rapidly dynamize the structures of the party at all levels.

It insists on the regular holding of statutory meetings and strict respect for the democratic rules of the party. It invites the cells of the party and the democratic organizations to be more vigilant at all times. It invites the central executive bureau to create and define the conditions for setting up the observatory committees and units in the ministerial departments and in the public and para-public departments; it invites it to identify the information and the political and ideological education of the militant civil servants through the regular holding of conferences and seminars and through the mass media; to continue its periodical tours of the subsections and sections and to control their activities constantly; to study the conditions for the creation of party schools.

In view of the subversive and political acts which inspired and animated the student's agitation, in view of the enormous sacrifices made by the Malian people and state each year to insure for our youth the best conditions possible for education and training, the national council condemns the irresponsible attitude of the students and is pleased with the happy ending to the crisis and praises the secretary general for the political courage and calmness through which he accorded clemency measures. The national council invites the party heads, the democratic organizations and parent-teacher associations to take all necessary measures to prevent such events from reoccurring.

In view of the role and place that the party accords to the democratic organizations in the development process of the country, the national council reaffirms the unity of the Malian youth and asks the central executive bureau to encourage and support the efforts of the National Union of Malian Youth to achieve its goals.

In view of the imperious need to cultivate an atmosphere of close and loyal cooperation between the political and administrative sectors, the national council calls on the central executive bureau and the government to try its best to apply, concretely, circular No 2 or 5 January 1979.

The economic and social field: In view of the fundamental options resulting from the resolution of the constitutive council of the UDPM, in view of the economic section of the activity report of the secretary general of the UDPM, in view of the importance of the state sector in the Malian economy, the national council directs the sectional heads to set up the village (?bridges) in the areas where the necessary conditions already exist. It invites the central executive bureau and the government to study particularly the problem of water, the struggle against bush fires and desert encroachment. It congratulates the sectors which have carried out development projects and invites the other sectors to draw up annual work programs with emphasis on massive popular participation.

It notes the desire of the UNJM [National Union of Malian Youth] to mobilize the youth and to get them to participate in the development of the country. It invites the central executive bureau and the government to provide the structures of a national youth service to insure that they participate permanently in the development of the country.

It insists that the political and administrative authorities and the rural population support marketing efforts.

It calls on the government to carry on its action of reorganization and consolidation of state corporations and enterprises, to promote a responsible participation of the trade unions in the administration of their enterprises; to see to it that the populations are regularly supplied with cereals and essential commodities. It stresses the fact that the basic factors of development--the mastering of water, above all in the Saharan regions,

equipment and means of production as well as access to landlocked regions-- must be given priority. It suggests the holding of an extraordinary session of the national council devoted to economic affairs in general and particularly to the program of economic and social development, which must be considered in a regional framework with a view to rehabilitating the concept of the complementarity of regions.

The council calls for the participation of political officials in land commissions.

In view of the shortage of material, technical and human means in the sphere of public health, in view of the harmful consequences of drug traffic and of the costly weddings and christening in big cities, the national council wishes to begin improving and completing health programs in the first 10-year plan, to appropriately supply health centers with medicines and technical equipment, to train personnel in the framework of health ethics, to promote hygiene in our urban and rural centers, to promote rich and balanced nutrition. It suggests the introduction of more strict laws against drug trafficking and use. It encourages the Malian Women's Union and the heads of town councils in their determination to check waste on the occasion of social celebrations.

In view of the need to adapt education to the conditions of the development and transformation of our society, in view of the harmful consequences of the deteriorating standard of education and rural exodus, the national council recommends the implementation of the 1962 reformed program of education in its basic guidelines and the speeding up of the deliberations of the national commission of school curricula, an increased number of vocational schools, the regionalization of secondary, technical and professional schools, the removal of some higher schools from the capital.

On the charter and internal regulations: In view of the proposals of the central executive bureau of the interpretation of articles 7, 12 and 13 of the charter, and of articles 9, 11 and 13 of the internal regulations, the national council approves of the interpretation.

In view of the proposals of the central executive bureau and of some delegates relating to the review and amendments to be made to some articles of the charter, the internal regulations and the electoral regulations, the national council entitles the central executive bureau to convene an extraordinary congress at the appropriate time.

This first ordinary session is held at a period when energy crisis and inflation remain constant threats to the stability of the young nations of Africa, when neocolonialism is bent on imposing and perpetuating its domination and privileges in the Third World's countries, the conference takes this occasion--on behalf of Malian people and their party, the Democratic Union of Malian People--to reiterate its friendliness and its indefatigable support to the valiant people of Zimbabwe, their galant combattants and

their great leaders, the coleader of the Patriotic Front--Robert Mugabe--for the brilliant victory which he has just won over imperialism. The national council expresses its deep concern and its sorrow in the face of the painful events occurring in Chad and it makes an urgent appeal to the authorities of this country to put an end to their conflict which serve neither Chadian interests nor those of Africa.

The national council has also decided to send a motion of congratulations and support to the secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People. The UDPM National Council held an ordinary session from 8 to 12 April in the conference hall of the Bamako "Maison du Peuple." In view of the continuing efforts of the secretary general of the party within the framework of the implementation of the resolutions taken during the congress, in view of his insight and his broad views during the students' disturbances, the national council rejoices over the happy outcome of these disturbances; it expresses its keen congratulations to the secretary general of the party and president of the republic on his mercy on this occasion. It pledges its firm support to him as well as to the central executive bureau for their constant dedication to the interests of the people and their sustained efforts aimed at successfully carrying out the party's program.

CSO: 4400

PRICE INCREASES, MINISTRY CHANGES REPORTED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 8 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] During the regular session held Saturday, 2 February 1980, at 0900 in the conference hall of the People's House, the Central Executive Bureau and the Government examined the following points on the day's agenda:

I -- Proposals to Increase Prices on Certain Products and Services

- A) Hydrocarbons
- B) Flour and wheat
- C) Water and electricity

II -- The Peanut Operation and Food Crops (OACV) File

Concerning the first point, and following the increase in crude oil prices decided by the OPEC countries meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, the Central Executive Bureau and the Government approved the proposed price increases for the following products and services:

- A) Hydrocarbons: 25 percent increase
- B) Flour and wheat: 18.34 percent increase
- C) Water and electricity: 30 percent increase

Out of concern for the workers, and to mitigate the deterioration in purchasing power that these increases will not fail to bring, the Central Executive Bureau and Government decided on an increase in salaries by 10 percent as of 1 March 1980.

After examining the OACV file, the Central Executive Bureau and Government approved the following measures:

- 1) Creation of a new Office of Rural Development whose structure will be lightened and which will rely more on the village associations;

2) Reorganization of the area of action of the new office with a view to more efficient training;

3) The new office will be relieved of ancillary projects (reduction of illiteracy, animal health, human health, etc.);

4) The seat of the new office will be at Kita, in the major peanut production zone.

Accompanying measures will be taken by the Ministry of Rural Development to allow the office to accomplish its chief mission of training the peasants and serving as agricultural adviser.

5586

CSO: 4400

JAPANESE ECONOMIC AID, COOPERATION REPORTED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 11 Feb 80 p 6

[Article: "800 Million FM for Grain Transport"]

[Excerpts] Last Friday at 1100 in the meeting room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, a ceremony took place for signing an exchange of notes on the granting by the Japanese Government to the Malian Government of a gift of 400 million yen, or 800 million Mali francs. In his speech, His Excellency M Sono Uchida, Japanese ambassador to Mali with residence in Dakar, said that the money thus offered to our country is intended for the purchase of transport vehicles to distribute food products to the population as part of the fight against drought. Also, the Japanese cooperation, which is expressed mainly around the primary sector, aims at improving agriculture in the Baguineda perimeter, in collaboration with the Malian management and workers.

Japan, whose policy of cooperation--the ambassador said--has the endorsement of 75 percent of its population according to a recent poll, is also active in the area of prospecting for minerals, particularly uranium.

In concluding, the Japanese ambassador hoped for an ever-growing strengthening of the Mali-Japan cooperation.

5586

CSO: 4400

OLD CUSTOMS, NOT ECONOMY, HAMPER DEVELOPMENT

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 28 Jan 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Prejudices die hard in our country. Especially caste prejudices. Because our society instituted a social division of labor at a certain stage of its development, in the 13th Century--I believe to improve efficiency--thousands of men and women today find themselves relegated to inferior strata.

The fact that our ancestors had the idea of making their society hierarchical in order to mobilize all energies to share in its development--that was all to their credit; but that people strive today, at the threshold of the 21st Century, to perpetuate such obviously anachronistic practices--this is simply illogical. Under these conditions, one cannot keep from asking oneself: Is the value of man, in our days, a function of his belonging to a kinship group, or is it measured by his contribution to the socio-economic development of the society from which he came? There is no doubt as to the answer reasonable people would give.

Agents of delay, these ideas are solidly anchored in African customs in general, and in Malian customs in particular. This corroborates the remark that "Africa's problems are not economic in nature, they come from mental backwardness."

It is then a reform of attitudes that must be brought about in our societies --a gigantic task when the depth of our attachment to traditions is understood. Even when it [they?] plunge thousands of innocents into the most shocking drama. Even when they are opposed to the most elementary conditions for national unity, which is yet desired to the utmost.

There is some cause for hope nonetheless: The more and more pronounced refusal of the young to support such ideas. May they resist the formidable pressure of unreasonableness.

5586

CSO: 4400

GEOPOLITICS CANNOT BE SEPARATED FROM SPORTS

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 31 Jan 80 p 4

[Article by I. B. Diarra]

[Text] At their origins, the Olympic Games were music, poetry and history. They were limited to the panhellenic sphere only and were to appease rivalries and contribute to peace while constituting a concrete expression of man's highest ideals.

Now world competition, these games have been limited to physical rivalry alone. They were to remove from our world the apocalyptic image marked by political opportunism and tainted by violence, injustice and racial discrimination; open a way to "civilized coexistence," to peace; "light the way of men toward beauty and morals, toward peace and mutual respect."

But today it seems that the universalism of these games is put in question. This is because the contemporary societies, in the image of their economic, social and political interdependences, complex and complicated, have established, ipso facto, a hyphen between sport and politics. It is not only the athletes who are present in the stadiums, but the states, the governments. This state-controlled selection has given an entirely different meaning to these universal sports events. It falls to each continent, to each country, to each state, to each government and to each bloc to defend its colors. The competitions in themselves have kept nothing of the Olympian but the flame of ancient Greece, the march past the Hellenic Olympic Committee at the opening of each new Olympiad. It's not astonishing then that the United States, the world's foremost economic and military power, worried and "upset" by the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops, asks that "its friends" boycott the coming Olympic Games in Moscow, in the name of human rights and the right of peoples to control their destiny. In the name of geopolitics. It's not astonishing then if we witness at this moment regroupings by geographic zones, by political and religious affinities, in order to better reply to the greatest, strongest appeal of the new Olympic champion. An economic, political and military champion. And why not in sports?

Will the positions taken by our states, their sudden changes and their concerted and prolonged reflections lead finally to a boycott of the Moscow games?

In any case, the retreat of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan in the 3 weeks to come is almost impossible. And it is the sole condition made by the United States to avoid the non-occurrence of these new Olympic Games. Unless, obviously, the athletes of our states gather separately in western and eastern stadiums. No longer then for world competitions, but for Communist and capitalistic sports encounters, in order to safeguard the interests of world geopolitics through sports. Finally, . . . Under the specter of shrivelling and political treachery, it is difficult to dissociate sports and politics.

Munich and Montreal are already history. Will Moscow follow in step? Under these conditions, whither Olympianism?

5586

CSO: 4400

MINISTER JUSTIFIES POSTPONEMENT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Mar 80 p 1

[Article: "In Connection with the Postponement of the Municipal Elections Kamil Ramoly Sees Priorities As Being Elsewhere"]

[Text] Since Mauritius has suffered a lot from the recent cyclones and floods and since the economic and social situation has deteriorated further, it is impossible to hold municipal elections at this time whose effect would be to divide the population once again to the detriment of national reconstruction. This is how the new minister of regional administrations, Kamil Ramoly (who belongs to the PMSD--Mauritian Social Democratic Party), explained to the press yesterday the government's decision to postpone sine die the municipal elections originally scheduled for 11 April 1980. "Nomination day" had been set for yesterday, 10 March 1980. The Minister stated that the government felt that a "political truce" was necessary for the country following the recent catastrophes.

Minister Ramoly explained that a special order postponing the municipal elections had been published yesterday under the special provisions of a 1974 law which grants the Minister of Regional Administrations authority in this connection. No new date has been set for the next elections, he explained, the government not wishing to relive the sad experience of having to cancel an order that is already promulgated, as was the case in December 1979 and again in the past few days.

"The government's decision was not taken lightly," Kamil Ramoly declared. He said that the discussions in the Council of Ministers [Cabinet] were particularly lively. However, cognizance had to be taken of the prevailing facts" Mauritius is experiencing hard times and emphasis has to be placed on national solidarity rather than political divisions. Municipal elections, he continued, are identified in the minds of people with a popular referendum of national scope.

Minister Ramoly finally stated that he "understood the frustration" caused in some circles by the decision to postpone the municipal elections but the country has suffered too much for one to consider on a priority basis his "thirst for power" rather than the nation's well-being.

2662

CSO: 4400

MMM LEADER DISCUSSES TRANSITION TO POWER

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Feb 80 pp 1,4,5

[Interview with MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] leader, Aneerood Jugnauth by Alain Gordon-Gentil, on 9 February 1980, in Caverne, Vacoas]

[Text] "If there are potential deserters in the MMM, let them go... I would not swear for anyone!"

Pragmatism" toward the private sector: "There will be no revolution in Mauritius."

There would be no "great gala revolutionary evening" according to opposition leader and chairman of the MMM, Aneerood Jugnauth, who made this promise on the occasion of the probable accession of his party to power. In effect, it was a pragmatic and "realistic" "shadow prime minister" we met Saturday morning at his home--a very pretty country place, by the way--in Caverne, Vacoas.

"It is not possible to assume that if the MMM accedes to power, everything will change within 5 years," he told us. "There is a long road to travel. I have always been a practical man who tries to see things as they are. The private sector exists and one cannot simply eliminate it with a single stroke of the pen. One must be reasonable and accept the facts. Otherwise, an MMM government would be swept away at the end of its term of office, or perhaps even before...."

[Question] Are there any potential deserters in the MMM at this time? As Gaetan Duval said in referring to his parliamentary group some years ago, so now the present leader of the opposition asserts, "I would not swear for anyone. If there are any possible deserters, let them go once and for all. It does not matter to me whether we are 30 or only 25 in the opposition...!"

[Answer] As far as the Chagos affair goes, while deeming Ramgoolam to have been "the sole person responsible" for surrendering the archipelago, Mr Jugnauth is no less convinced that the MMM was cooperating with the government for the purpose of completing a retrocessionary action, "but only on this

subject." Regarding any eventual coalition between the MMM and the Mauritian Labor Party [PT], it was Jugnauth's view that such a thing was inconceivable unless the PT changed "fundamentally, and that only after general elections at a later date," elections in which "young laborites with progressive ideas would be elected."

The leader of the opposition is of the opinion that Amedee Darga, an MMM deputy committed "a very foolish mistake" and that to have traveled on an air ticket of very dubious origin was an "immoral" act on Darga's part.

Commenting on the "Chettiar affair," Aneerood Jugnauth declared to the MAURICIEN correspondent that ex-Chief Whip Chettiar (of the PT and party treasurer) would not have said anything, according to himself, if the prime minister had agreed to his requests and satisfied his personal ambitions. However, the MMM is waiting for Chettiar to go forward with his promised "revelations."

"A Painless Transition"

[Question] Some weeks ago the Diego Garcia issue came up again. It was, in fact, after the United States indicated its intention of investing over a billion rupees in converting the island into a major military base. In Mauritius, increasingly frequently, the question is being asked as to the conditions governing the sale of Diego to Great Britain in 1965. Dealing with the subject in the course of an interview, Gaetan Duval, leader of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD) noted that you were present at the negotiations in your capacity as minister in the 1965 coalition government. What have you to say in this connection? Have you any new elements to add to the file?

[Answer] I was present at the conference but as a member of the Independent Forward Bloc (of Mauritius), with Sookdeo Bissoondoyal. It was the PMSD that was a member of the government, and did not withdraw till after the end of the conference. Let us stop equivocating! The only person entirely responsible for Diego is Ramgoolam. Ramgoolam and his ministers. The only thing Ramgoolam told us was that the English were asking for facilities for the use of Diego as a communications base; it was never a question of a military base or even of surrendering Diego Garcia. It was only a question of Great Britain's making use of Diego as a base for communications. It was clear to us that the atoll would continue to belong to Mauritius, that is, it would remain Mauritian territory. At the IFB, we had accepted the proposal and it was only some years later that we learned that it had been sold to the English. For a number of years, indeed, Sir Seewoosagur persisted in saying that the island was still ours, whereas this was entirely false. Minister Jogatsingh himself, during a televised forum, asserted that the island had not been sold.

A Single Point for Collaboration: The Return of the Chagos

[Question] Given the situation, how did you react to the PT's call for the MMM to join forces with it in order to fight for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius?

[Answer] On this specific topic, we are ready to cooperate with the government. I emphasize that it is on this topic alone. We are ready to collaborate and to do everything necessary: international pressure, forums, etc, to ensure that Diego Garcia be returned to Mauritius. We believe we can do it by exercising political pressure and with the help of the countries in the Indian Ocean and with that of other friendly countries.

[Question] Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam some weeks ago stated in an interview with the FINANCIAL TIMES that he hoped to see the government and the opposition "work together" to solve the problems our country is now facing. He must be waiting for a reply from you....

[Answer] Within the MMM, we have little respect for this government. Personally, I can have no respect for him. As you already know, for some years I served as a minister in Ramgoolam's government, and after I saw how this country was managed, or better, how the finances were handled, I understood how things were. I understood how sooner or later we were going bankrupt and if there had been no economic boom in 1974, entirely independently of this country, the financial situation we are now in would have been our lot ever since 1975. One cannot lay waste to public funds in this way without ruining a country. And I can tell you that the waste does not date from yesterday; it is rooted in the morals of this government and has been there for a very long time. This government has no notion of what is meant by the word "discipline." Corruption and waste have become a way of life. At the political level, the PT reeks of immorality, with the appointment of two deserters to high positions. From my standpoint, these deserters are political trash. After telling you all this, do you seriously believe that we could ever enter into a coalition with such a government? There is no possibility whatever of our entering into any kind of a national unity government with that labor party.

[Question] You made a point of stating very clearly that you would not enter into a national unity government with that labor party... However, if tomorrow there were to be a radical change in the structure of that party, if it were to assume a new image...would your answer be the same?

[Answer] If the labor party were to take on a new image and if we went to a general election with the conviction that the PT or any other party would be unable to obtain a comfortable majority, you mean? Well at such a time, we would have to consider whether, in the light of the results, we might not have to change our mind in order better to serve the interests of our country. Withal, none of that could take place other than with an entirely reformed labor party. That is my stand on the matter.

"We Cannot Turn Mauritius Into a Laboratory...."

[Question] For a long time, the MMM hinted at a working arrangement with the private sector. However, for some months now, practically nothing further has been said in this connection at the core of the MMM. Have you

altered your thinking as to what the relationship is to be between the Mauritian private sector and the MMM, in the event of an eventual accession to power of your party?

[Answer] We must be practical in this matter. The private sector exists and one cannot simply eliminate it with a single stroke of the pen. One must be reasonable and accept the facts as they are. The private sector will continue to do its work for a long time yet. One cannot change everything overnight and dash into an adventure, the likely outcome of which is entirely unknown. For us, it is not a question of transforming Mauritius into a sort of test laboratory. Our goal, admittedly, is a true form of socialism, and I personally believe in autosuggestion, but it is essential that all this be done little by little, phase by phase. It is not possible to assume that if the MMM accedes to power, everything will change within 5 years. There is a long road to travel. I have always been a very practical man who tries to see things as they are. We must try to do something to alleviate the suffering of the people; otherwise, the people will not forgive us and we will be swept away at the end of our term of office, or perhaps even before that!

[Question] What progress has been made to date with the nationalization program, as envisaged by the MMM? Do you not agree, even if only for considerations of economic pragmatism, that it would be difficult even now to apply it, were your party to take over the reins of government?

[Answer] As you no doubt know, our program is no longer what it was at the outset. Our ideal remains unchanged. It is the means that have undergone a change. I do not believe that at the stage at which we are, there is any need to effect changes in our nationalization program.

[Question] Within the inner circle of your party, is there any current of thought which believes there is a desire for a change of attitude in the private sector?

[Answer] In my own view, the private sector's views are confused, very divided. There are the die-hards who are attached to their own system; but there are also some who know it is time for a change. For instance, one often reads in the press the comments made by influential members of the private sector, suggesting a certain degree of understanding. I am talking here about profit sharing. Nowadays, there are some employers who accept the concept, whereas just a few years ago one could not even have mentioned it. For the moment, let us set aside the technical aspects of profit sharing. I think the very fact of having accepted the idea is a positive step.

[Question] Was the appointment of Mervyn Coombes to head the Mauritian Employers' Federation (MEF) interpreted within the MMM as a first tangible sign of a change of attitude on the part of the private sector?

[Answer] I think Mervyn Coombes is prone to some, well let us call them rather progressive theories, and I think he will exert a good influence on

the members of MEF. In my view, this should bring about a general change of tone. I sincerely hope it will, unless his voice is drowned out....

[Question] And do you believe it is time for a change?

[Answer] It's more than time. The world we live in is not the world of 25 years ago.

"The MMM Base Would Appear To Be More Flexible Toward the Private Sector"

[Question] For a long time, the private sector was the butt of the MMM's attacks. Just a few months ago, you aimed virulent assaults at the private sector. Now, on analysing your replies, one observes a change of tone. But don't you think that if the MMM were to take over power, and work with the private sector, that might create frictions within your party, or more specifically between the leadership and the "base" which, for its part, appears to be more strongly opposed to a "working arrangement" with the private sector?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. It seems to me that the base has also developed. The "base" that I knew when I first joined the MMM some years ago has changed a good deal. It continues faithful to its ideals but it has felt the need to change its "methods" and it has begun to realize that one cannot have a "revolution" on the island of Mauritius. I believe that if the MMM were to take over the power, the base would adapt itself and would collaborate with the leadership.

[Question] On the part of both the MMM and the (Mauritian) General Workers' Federation (GWF), one observes a certain degree of moderation insofar as trade union action is concerned, and this is an attitude you have always advocated. Do we infer from this that a new trade union strategy has been developed in these circles?

[Answer] One must really look at the outcome before launching a strike. Otherwise, it may sometimes have a boomerang effect, turning against the launcher.

[Question] Like the strikes of last August?

[Answer] Let us say that this is a sensitive spot for some of my friends, and I would rather you did not put those words in my mouth. I would not say the strike of last August. I would merely say that one should be very prudent before settling on a strike. There is one thing that the public must understand: the GWF, in its action, is independent of the MMM. In the last resort, it is the GWF that decides, not the MMM! I know that in the public's mind, the GWF and its action is associated with the MMM. However, we are obliged to extend our sympathy to them and that is all!

[Question] Don't you find it understandable that the public should associate the GWF with the MMM, since the principal negotiator for the trade union and the secretary-general of the party are one and the same person?

[Answer] Naturally. It may even help to create a bond between the trade union and the party. I believe we should increasingly aim to ensure that the major trade unions be placed under the leadership of their own members.

The Chettiar Affair and Public Resources

[Question] The political scene has been jarred during the past few days by M.A. Chettiar's "revelations." He is, of course, chief whip of the PT and he alleged that his party had misused public resources for partisan purposes. The fact is that the MMM--despite the gravity of the negotiations--satisfied itself by making a few shy statements.

[Answer] I would not describe our reactions as shy or timid. We acknowledged that we were aware and had been aware for quite some time of the state of affairs. There had to be a reason for the fact that, for 2 years, the MMM has not ceased questioning the Legislative Assembly about money spent on certain items. We know it was used to hide, and continues to conceal, a number of irregularities. We hope that Chettiar will keep his word. There is no question of the dirty linen not being washed in public. It is not even dirty linen that is the issue: it is question of public funds, and the public must know what is happening. This concerns the whole country. We are waiting to see what Chettiar is going to do. However, we insist on stating as of now that he, too, is implicated in this affair, and that if his personal aspirations had been satisfied, we wonder if he would have gone ahead and unveiled any of this. It would not surprise us if he decides to stand silent. We will wait and watch for the danger signs.

[Question] Do you believe that your political adversary, the PT, has become disunited at the present time?

[Answer] More than ever. It is evident that the PT is divided into two major groups: Ramgoolam and his band of followers and Boolell and his group. These two factions quite often seek a dialogue with the MMM. Our strategy consists in not burning our bridges to either of the two, so that we may keep abreast of what they are thinking and what they want. For our analysis, we need good information from the two splinters, but the mere fact of accepting the dialogue means nothing.

[Question] At the beginning of this interview, you evoked the concept of a reformed labor party. Could you explain your ideas more clearly?

[Answer] The electorate is beginning to realize where this government is leading our country, and it will cause certain heads to roll in the PT unless the party does it beforehand. Those who will be elected in the PT are those with progressive ideas and who are young and sincere people.

"It Is Possible That There Are Other MMM Deserters"

[Question] How would you react if there were new deserters within the inner circle of the MMM?

[Answer] I am pleased to learn that after several years they discovered the turncoats and that they have gone away. If there are others, let them go, once and for all. Even if we are only 25 or 30 in the opposition, it is entirely immaterial to me. But let us get rid of the deserters once and for all!

[Question] Do you feel that within the MMM there are still some potential deserters?

[Answer] It is hard to provide a categorical reply to such a question but I do think it is possible.

[Question] Would you yourself use Gatean Duval's phrase when, at a given point, he stated, "I would not swear for anyone!"

[Answer] Absolutely! Having seen loyal militants who betrayed the party, it is very difficult to be categorical.

"Darga Made a Very Foolish Mistake"

[Question] Amedee Darga, one of your deputies after a dubious air ticket affair, finally left, traveling on a ticket of highly questionable origin. What comment would you care to make in this connection?

[Answer] It is a very unfortunate affair, in the sense that Darga finally departed using this same ticket. It is something that I would never have accepted. When he left, I was not aware of the facts. I really regard it as...let us say terrible. I don't want to use words that might be offensive to my friends and which might create further dissension in connection with the subject. But my view is that Darga made a very foolish mistake. He should never have traveled on that ticket. What he did was immoral!

[Question] There are some rumors to the effect that Mr Darga will not return to the country. What exactly is the position on this?

[Answer] Darga wrote to tell us that he would be back by the end of this month. Also, he left us the name of his coordinators, in the event that we should need to contact them. Unless he is hoodwinking us, I don't see....

[Question] Are you distrustful at this time?

[Answer] When I have certain doubts, I prefer to remain watchful. I tell you that quite frankly.

COST OF LIVING UP 10.8 POINTS IN DECEMBER 1979

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Feb 80 p 1

[Article: "The Cost of Living Index Rose 10.8 Points in December 1979"]

[Text] After witnessing an increase of 20.8 points (or 15 percent) in November 1979, the cost of living index in Mauritius rose another 10.8 points in December 1979 (that is, about 7 percent) and reached 170.2. These figures were communicated this morning by the Central Bureau of Statistics as tripartite negotiations are shortly to get under way for a wage adjustment as a function of the cost of living. This rise of 10.8 points in December 1979 is below pessimistic estimates which had been made by trade unions following the Sioux intrigues used by the Minister of Finance to ask the country to ignore them considering that the cost of living index was disrupted by [Cyclone] "Claudette" in December 1979.

The sharpest rise occurred in public transportation: The increase in rate schedules took effect in December and accounted for 2.7 of the 10.8 points increase that month. The rise in the price of potatoes accounted for a 1.2-point increase, carbonated beverages for 0.9, vegetables for 0.8, lentils for 0.5, margarine for 0.3, fresh milk for 0.4, frozen fish for 0.5, salted fish for 0.4, refrigerated chicken for 0.3, and clothing for 0.4.

The evolution of the price index was thus as follows:

January-June 1976:	100
October 1979:	139
November 1979:	159.4
December 1979:	170.2

Since devaluation the cost of living index has thus increased by 31 points, or about 22 percent, in 2 months.

2662

CSO: 4400

UNIONS REACT TO COST OF LIVING INCREASE ADJUSTMENT

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo Holds That There Is No Question of a Wage Adjustment"]

[Text] The already tense social situation threatens to deteriorate further in coming weeks because of the impasse in the discussions on a wage adjustment to be granted following the publication of the cost of living index figures for November and December 1979 (see LE MAURICIEN of 25 February 1980). The chairman of the tripartite committee, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, indeed declared yesterday that "no adjustment will be paid" because the government believes that the rise in the cost of living traceable "exclusively to the devaluation" is in the order of 10.8 percent, that is, less than the 15 percent anticipated by the IMF [International Monetary Fund]. The balance of the price increase, according to Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, is due to the recent cyclones.

Visibly dissatisfied by the attitude of the Minister of Finance [Veerasamy Ringadoo], the leaders of the trade union federations did not mince their words vis-a-vis Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo whose stance was characterized as "totally negative and superficial." At the close of the meeting it was possible to hear Paul Berenger, negotiator of the GWF [General Workers Federation], express aloud to the heads of the employers' federation the MEF [Mauritian Employers Federation] his "indignation" at the attitude of the Minister of Finance who, it seems, reportedly denied all the declarations he had made to the press these last few days regarding the cost of living index and the wage adjustment.

With apparent irony, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo seemingly made reference to the traveling trade unionists (it is known that the president of the FSN [National Trade Union Front], K. Venkatasamy, is now on a mission abroad).

The trade unionist leaders categorically rejected the government's proposal to form a technical subcommittee made up of the representatives of the three sides concerned to study the direct effects of the devaluation on the cost of living and to minutely examine the 10-point, or 8 percent, increase mentioned by the government.

There were many activities yesterday. The leaders of the FSN, the GWF, and the FTU [United Workers Federation] met at 1000 hours for the first time but had to hold a meeting later since they had not yet received the cost of living figures for the month of December 1979. They got together again at 1400 hours to study the figures jointly and discuss the strategy to be adopted. In the meantime the FCSU [Federation of Civil Service Unions] examined the figures of the above-mentioned 2-month period and reviewed the percentage of increase in the cost of living since the presentation of the last budget.

At 1500 hours all the trade union federations including the MLC [Mauritius Labor Congress] and the officials of the MEF met the Minister of Finance and his two colleagues--the Minister of labor, Razak Peero, and the minister of price [and consumer protection], Simadree Virahsawmy, accompanied by the technicians of their ministries. An hour later all the delegations left Government House and the trade unionists gave the impression that the meeting had not taken place under ideal conditions.

After the meeting the leaders of the FSN, GWF, and FTU met once again at the offices of the FCSU before declaring to the press how "outraged" they were with the attitude of the Minister of Finance. The social truce demanded by the Minister was "for him to get the upper hand," Paul Berenger explained, all the more so as the agreement signed between the trade unions and the government, following payment of the post-devaluation adjustment in November 1979, "was not adhered to," Berenger said, especially as regards the adjustment owing to the beneficiaries of the National Pension Plan.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Jalabhay and Mr Berenger explained, argued that after deducting the hike in the prices of rice, flour, and bread "which is not due to devaluation" and some "normal" increases in the cost of living index, the direct effect of the devaluation on the cost of living was only 10.8 percent and that there was thus no question of granting an adjustment. Now, the trade unions feel that by breaking down the cost of living figures in this manner the government is trying to find a way out.

On its part the MLC, whose representative was accompanied by a lawyer-economist, attorney C.K. Ruchpaul, expressed the opinion that the cost of living figures do not reflect the price situation accurately.

As far as the MEF was concerned, the government's computations "necessarily contain a subjective element" and it was desirable that the technical sub-committee study the factors that had prompted the government to estimate the rise in the cost of living caused by devaluation to no more than 10.8 percent. Should these figures prove to be accurate, Mervyn Coombes declared, one should still not fold one's arms for all that. Rather, it will be necessary to begin to prepare for the prospective wage negotiations in the month of July. In the meantime, the government on its part will have to see to it that the cost of living index does not rise "excessively." This is possible according to Mervyn Coombes. It is sufficient for the government

to appoint a committee to review the items making up the cost of living index and which are susceptible to be checked. All this must be done while keeping in mind the primary goal which is the creation of jobs.

Otherwise, the cost of living will go through the roof and Mauritius will find itself with an even larger number of unemployed workers. Great social tension would then be inevitable in Coombes' opinion.

2662

CSO: 4400

PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING COUNTRIES MEET IN MAPUTO

Machel Opening Speech

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] At the opening of the meeting of heads of state from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, President Samora Machel delivered the following address:

"The People's Republic of Mozambique, its people, party and government, are honored by the friendly presence of the supreme representatives of the people, parties and governments of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe.

"Welcome to this liberated land; welcome to this stronghold of the anti-imperialist struggle on our continent.

"This second summit meeting of our nations is taking place without the physical presence of the one who was its great promoter and the beloved leader of our peoples in the common struggle against, and victory over Portuguese colonialism.

"Let us pay heartfelt tribute to the memory of President Agostinho Neto, beloved son of Africa and our comrade in arms."

At this point, President Samora Machel requested a minute of silence in honor of Agostinho Neto, after which he continued:

"Honorable Presidents,

"In addition to expressing to you the ever renewed warmth of our friendship and the joy of receiving you in this capital, I take the liberty of putting this meeting in the context of the relations among our peoples and states.

"This meeting is a follow-up of the summit which we held in Luanda in June 1979. It was in an attempt to intensify the nature of our relations that we decided to unite our forces again in the battle for the economic emancipation of our peoples.

"We have been dominated and exploited by the same colonial power. For all of our peoples, it had the same features, and assumed the same aspects: degradation, daily brutality, torture and massacre.

"Hence, the relations forged between us since those difficult years of resistance to colonial occupation, and the armed struggle for national liberation, were a requirement of the emancipating process itself. The battle against the common enemy was a mutual one, and the coordination, however minimal it may have been, was an essential, fundamental requisite for victory.

"Together, we planned the strategy for our liberation, and we coordinated the tactical action in the various areas. From that unity, our peoples' determination to liberate themselves emerged strengthened.

"We must draw experience from this past of our common struggle.

"Just as we freed the country and the people from oppression in a planned and coordinated fashion, now we must free our countries from the economic backwardness in which they find themselves, also in a planned and coordinated fashion.

"Now that our independence has been won, we are confronted with the same need to reconstruct our countries which have been devastated by colonial exploitation. We find in our countries the identical problems resulting from the same legacy of poverty, disease, nakedness, hunger, ignorance and obscurantism.

"We must find a way of placing our resources in the service of our people. We must convert our natural resources into tools of the struggle for economic emancipation.

"In order to better serve our peoples, we must create in the practice of economic development the unity which we have managed to attain on other levels, specifically, in the exemplary political relations which we have established among our parties and governments.

"By uniting, by making up for our shortcomings in one area or another, and by cooperating with our scientific and technical knowledge, with our organizational experience and with our background of 5 years of independence, we are certain that we shall win the victory over underdevelopment as well.

"Yet this unity cannot and must not disregard the individual features of our countries, the result of the great options decided on by our respective parties and governments.

"Nor can it disregard the distances which separate us in space. But, as in the past, that distance was no obstacle to our unity in the anticolonial battle; and, at present, it must not prevent us from proceeding together in the battle against underdevelopment.

"Honorable Presidents,

"At the first summit in Luanda, and at the subsequent ministerial meetings, an inventory was taken of the problems, and the topics for debate were established and devised. The lines of joint action were demarcated, and the areas of responsibility defined.

"Extensive consideration was given to the need to develop commercial ties among our countries.

"However, in order to make those commercial ties possible to create, we must pool efforts to break the blockade in the area of transportation.

"The great route of the sea, which served exploitation in the past, must be the route of economic liberation.

"We must create our own maritime and air transportation structures, in order to make the exercise of trade, either among our countries or with others, viable.

"It was also deemed necessary to establish a policy in the realm of insurance and financing for commercial operations.

"In order to activate all the mechanisms for cooperation correctly, we must train our own cadres.

"This training in itself is also a great area of cooperation open to us, and one that is facilitated greatly by the fact that we speak a common language.

"In fact, the encouraging way in which our multilateral initiatives in the areas of health, information and justice have proceeded is due in large measure to the proper use of the Portuguese language as a tool in the struggle to construct our unity. For a majority of reasons, the advantage offered by the common language should be systematically exploited in the course of our cultural relations.

"This feeling has prompted constant reference to the need for greater exchange and cooperation in the artistic and educational areas.

"These relations which we are promoting must, however, be open to the other African countries which want to join us, in certain areas, in the struggle for economic emancipation. By having a constantly increasing number of countries arrange their positions regarding international economic relations with us, we shall guarantee and reinforce our independence, and reinforce the front of the anti-imperialist struggle.

"Honorable Presidents,

"It is incumbent on us now, during this summit meeting, to decide on the priorities and the specific action to be taken in order to make progress

on the path to the correct solution of the problems that we have just enumerated.

"We hope that the results and conclusions that our discussions bring will meet the objectives that we have set for ourselves. What are they? To better serve our peoples. ,

"The struggle continues!

"Victory is certain!"

Pereira Closing Speech

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpts] At the conclusion of the summit meeting of the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held in Maputo, the Cape Verdian president, Aristides Pereira, speaking on behalf of the other visiting presidents, delivered an important address, which we are reproducing below in its entirety:

"Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

"Comrades,

"At this conference, we have attempted to follow up the decisions made at our previous meeting, at which we considered it an urgent necessity to pave the way whereby we can reinforce the economic, technical and cultural cooperation among our peoples so as to lend essence to the political solidarity that unites us, and help to preserve and consolidate our national independence.

"Our peoples comprise the group of nations struggling to establish genuine mechanisms for development.

"However, we are aware that one of the traditional rules that the imperialists have always tried to impose on any decolonization is that it be carried out without the imperialist center's losing control of the new nations' options for development. The weakness of the African economies, the entangled bonds of the most diversified types maintained by so many countries on our continent which are umbilically dependent and the fragmentation of our regions have hampered the process of real liberation in Africa. And when countries such as ours attempt to adopt truly independent methods for socio-economic development, they are subjected to stronger types of pressure, and surrounded by a hostile, if not aggressive atmosphere.

"In view of this situation, and the inevitable fact that the pursuit of the goal of development is not compatible with our fragmentation, we declare

our conviction that the common struggle is also needed in this phase, if we want to create the society with justice and progress to which we aspire. Thus, we have put ourselves on the side of the most advanced positions that exist in Africa today, upholding the joint continuance of the struggle for the collective autonomy of the African peoples. And this is why the holding of this conference should also be viewed as a part of the struggle of Africa as a whole, and its success as being dedicated to the overall success of the African continent as well. The efforts expended, and the results that we attain abet what is being done in various parts of Africa, and to a certain extent reinforce the preparatory work that is currently under way with a view toward more extensive action throughout the entire continent. Once again, we have attempted to gear our options to the deepseated interests of the African, and to contribute to his total and genuine emancipation.

"On the other hand, as Comrade President Samora Machel aptly stated, we are not seeking to isolate ourselves, nor to confine the action taken to the five nations.

"However, before expanding the area of our cooperation, we must prove our ability and effectiveness by the quality of the action taken in our countries.

"Comrade President Samora Machel,

"On behalf of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Comrade Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Comrade Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; on behalf of myself, and the government and people of Cape Verde; and on behalf of the respective delegations, I have the pleasant obligation of conveying to you the most sincere appreciation for the fraternal reception that has been given to us, and for the effort expended on the creation of optimal conditions allowing this conference to take place in keeping with the responsibilities incumbent on it: to contribute in a dynamic manner to the strengthening of the cooperation among the five countries, to reinforce the solidarity and militant friendship among our peoples, and to preserve and consolidate the real independence of each one of the states.

"We also wish to convey, through you, to the leadership of the FRELIMO Party and to the Mozambican people the messages of friendship and brotherhood of which we are bearers, and the sincere wishes that your struggle will continue, with one victory after another, for the good of the Mozambican people and on behalf of peace and development all over the continent.

"The struggle continues!

"Victory is certain!"

Joint Communiqué

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] The joint declaration issued at the end of the summit meeting in Maputo underscores the need for reinforcement and diversification of the relations of unified and variegated cooperation among the five participating countries. Following is the complete text of the declaration read by Jacinto Veloso:

"On 29 and 30 March 1980, in the city of Maputo, in the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Second Conference of Heads of State of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe convened. The heads of state were accompanied by large government delegations.

"At the opening session, the heads of state observed a minute of silence, with deep respect and strong emotion, in tribute to the memory of President Agostinho Neto, comrade in arms from the very beginning, one of the most illustrious and prestigious leaders of the liberation struggle in Africa and great promoter of the idea of this summit.

"The conference took place with emphasis on the need for reinforcement and diversification of the privileged relations of unified and variegated cooperation to lend substance to the bonds of political fraternity forged in the struggle against the common enemy.

"In this regard, the conference reaffirmed the conviction that the experience gained on the fronts of the political, military and diplomatic battle for the liberation of the land and people of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe must be utilized and turned into a dynamizing factor, so that the battle to consolidate the conquests already achieved, and for the economic and social development of the five countries, may continue in an organized fashion.

"In this context, the heads of state signed a General Agreement on Economic Cooperation, establishing the basic principles which must govern the relations among the five nations in the areas of trade, transportation, finance, banking and insurance.

"The heads of state also explored the possibilities for cooperation in the fields of education, culture, information, justice, sports, health and other areas; and decided that those possibilities must be systematically probed so as to reinforce and expand the multilateral cooperation among the five countries.

"In addition, the heads of state considered the importance of the cooperation that has now been established in the realm of action under way in Africa to devise a new strategy for the continent's socioeconomic development.

"In this connection, the heads of state undertook an exchange of information and views regarding the next summit meeting in Lusaka, and the conference of heads of state and government of the OAU, on economic problems; attaching particular importance to the need to adopt concrete measures aimed at solving the crucial problems of Africa, namely, those of self-sufficiency in food and transportation and communications.

"Analyzing the African political situation, the heads of state observed with satisfaction the significant progress of the national liberation movement in its just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and 'apartheid,' and on behalf of the victory of peace, liberty and social progress for peoples.

"The conference congratulated the people of Zimbabwe, the ZANU-FP and the government of national unity that has been established, on the victory won as a result of the armed struggle for national liberation waged against the illegal, racist and minority colonial regime; reiterating its entire militant backing for and solidarity with the national reconstruction of an independent, united, democratic and antiracist Zimbabwe.

"However, the heads of state noted that there is still a serious threat to peace and security in the region, owing to the illegal occupation of Namibia, the existence of the 'apartheid' regime in South Africa and the constant attacks by this regime against the neighboring countries.

"The heads of state reaffirmed their militant backing for and solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, their only legitimate representative, against the South African colonial occupation of their territory, including Walvis Bay.

"The summit vehemently denounced the crude maneuvers of the racist regime in Pretoria, aimed at perpetuating its illegal colonial domination of Namibia, in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, particularly Resolution 435/78.

"The summit staunchly supported the efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola and the other Front Line countries on behalf of a rapid and just resolution of the problem of Namibia, and the reestablishment of peace in the region, demanding prompt implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

"The heads of state forcefully condemned the constant attacks perpetrated by the South African forces upon the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia, and demanded the immediate cessation of these acts of aggression.

"The heads of state reaffirmed their militant backing for and solidarity with the South African people, led by the ANC, in their struggle against the atrocious 'apartheid' regime.

"The heads of state reiterated their solidarity with the just struggle of the Saharan people, led by their vanguard, the Polisario Front, against the Moroccan occupation; and expressed rejoicement over the increasing recognition given to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic by the international community.

"The heads of state also reaffirmed their support for the people of Maubara, and their vanguard, FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] in the just battle against the Indonesian occupation of East Timor.

"The heads of state reaffirmed their total support for the Palestinian people and their vanguard, the PLO, in their just struggle against the Zionist aggression and occupation of their territory, and on behalf of the materialization of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence.

"The heads of state decided to meet annually, in order to analyze the status of the implementation of the agreements made, and to determine new instructions for increasing the existing relations among the five countries; and the next summit meeting is scheduled to be held in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, during the first half of next year.

"The summit viewed with satisfaction the work done by the ministerial preparatory committee created at the first conference of heads of state, held in Luanda, which made it possible to identify the priority sectors for cooperation, and submitted concrete proposals and programs, thus contributing to the success of the present conference.

"The summit observed with pleasure the lofty spirit of comradeship and brotherhood that marked the work, as well as the identity of views on all the matters discussed.

"The heads of state of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe expressed their deep appreciation to the Mozambican people, the FRELIMO Party and President Samora Moises Machel, for the warm hospitality that was offered, which contributed greatly to the success attained at this summit meeting."

2909
CSO: 4401

COMMUNAL VILLAGES MEETING OPENED BY MARCELINO DOS SANTOS

Dos Santos Opening Speech

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpt] "The communal village organizes the people in the rural areas, and pools the forces of the peasants to increase production and eliminate hunger, to create consumer cooperatives and put an end to nakedness, to build schools and put an end to ignorance, and to build hospitals and put an end to disease." Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee for economic policy and minister of planning, made this emphatic statement in chairing the opening of the First National Meeting of Communal Villages, which has been under way since the day before yesterday in Gaza Province, with members of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party and of the Council of Ministers, provincial governors and delegates from all the provinces participating.

In view of the importance attached to the speech delivered by that prominent leader of the party and government, we are publishing it below:

"Dear participants,

"This First National Meeting of Communal Villages is taking place just a few days after the wonderful people's meeting at which his excellency, the president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, described to the country the origins and significance of the political and organizational offensive. He explained to us the need for purging our ranks, just as we did in 1972, during the armed struggle. He gave us a better explanation of who our enemies are, who is leading the counterrevolution and who wants to weaken and corrupt us.

"He explained to us the weapons to be used, and what the strategies are. He explained to us how we must operate, how to wage this new battle. He explained to us who the corrupt, the idle, the unaware and the incompetent ones are.

"He explained to us the obligation of intransigence and toughness, of revolutionary violence and the people's vigilance.

"He explained to us that it is only through conscious, hard work, and only by meeting our obligation to learn science and to intensify culture, that we shall be able to build the new Mozambique.

"He also explained to us that our problems are great, and that our hopes are even greater; and that only by producing in an organized manner shall we be able to put an end to the lack of cotton, salt, petroleum, corn, milk, soap and sugar.

"That it is only when we are organized and converted into cadres by the leadership of our communal village, our district or our town that we shall be able to solve our problems.

"Our president taught us again, even more clearly, the deepest significance of the communal village.

"He taught us that it is our indispensable type of organization in the rural areas.

"The communal village organizes the people in the rural areas, and pools the forces of the peasants to increase production and eliminate hunger, to create consumer cooperatives and put an end to nakedness, to build schools and put an end to ignorance, and to build hospitals and put an end to disease; to build storage facilities and not allow products to spoil; to build social centers and gather the people together, to bring in electricity and lengthen the day, to bring in water from the river to homes, to build shops for our machines, to bring in postal service, telephones and trains, and put an end to isolation.

"All this is possible only in the communal village; and it is possible only because in the communal village the people are organized in their political entity, which guides and instructs them, and in their assembly, which represents them.

"This is possible only in the communal village, but it cannot be achieved in 2 days; it would not even be possible to achieve in 2 years. This is quite clear in this '3 February' Village. On 2 February 1976, there was only jungle here. Now, today, on 24 March 1980, there are houses, streets, water, a social center, collective production, a party cell, a people's assembly, an executive council, democratic mass organizations, a residents' committee, defense and security forces, and a people's court here.

"Four years ago, the people here began to convert the jungle into a town in the countryside. The future has already begun here. New men can be born here.

"But we also know that there are many problems here to be solved: new problems which will require more work, better organization and a greater political awareness on the part of everyone.

"Examples of this can be found all over the country.

"Throughout our country, there are thousands of peasants already organized, and with the same hopes and awareness.

"Dear participants,

"At this meeting, we want to become better informed on the problems that are arising in this process. We want to learn how to improve our action, how to make the best use of our forces, what path has already been traversed, and what path remains yet to be traversed.

"We need to know what we are doing, how much we are doing and how we are doing it; how many of us there are in this struggle, and how many we can count on.

"In order to learn all this, we began by listening to the peasants in their villages, finding out what their problems are, studying the solutions to them and understanding their expectations.

"But the villages are not islands in a sea of jungle; they exist by complementing one another in the existence of the districts.

"Hence, it was necessary to hear and learn the problems of the groups of villages in the districts; to find out how a village can teach or learn with others, how one village can produce what another is not producing, and how one village can help another in an emergency or a disaster.

"It was also necessary to consider the districts' relations with the province. It is the responsibility of the province to divide our resources among the districts and to explain our problems.

"The province plans; the province is answerable to its villages for production, organization, success and problems and exchanges of views.

"It is at the provincial meetings that we accrue the results of the people's work, and select the villages which have achieved the best production, the best housing and the best organization. This is our socialist emulation.

"All this work has been accomplished during an entire year. This massive participation by all of our organized people was the clearcut, exact instruction given by the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution, President Samora Machel.

"It was this correct guidance that allowed the voice of the peasants to reach those in charge, and also made it possible to acquire a thorough understanding of the realities and problems in the lives of the people.

"Dear participants,

"It is this work that will enable us today, gathered here at the First National Meeting of Communal Villages, to reflect on the experience gained by all of us since the date of independence.

"It is with the communal village that we shall foster the development of production and of the people's living standard in the rural areas.

"It is with the communal village that we shall foster the people's social and cultural development in the rural areas.

"It is with the communal village that we shall foster the people's scientific and technical development in the rural areas.

"It is with the communal village that we shall gradually eliminate the differences between the rural and urban areas in our country.

"In the communal village, we shall consolidate the people's participation in the exercise of the people's power; in other words, with the communal village we shall consolidate the people's power in the rural areas.

"And developing the people's power means firmly establishing the conditions for developing the production that we all want and have decided upon together, in an organized manner. It means establishing the conditions for developing the culture that will uplift the new Mozambican individual. It means establishing the conditions making it possible for science and technology to develop and to serve the new Mozambican individual.

"Consolidating the people's power means attaining a high level of democracy, socialist democracy. It means creating a citizen with a high degree of political consciousness, a high degree of patriotism. It means creating a society wherein the aspirations of the citizen are in harmony with the aspirations of the nation. It means creating a new man in a new society.

"Thus, dear participants, the communal village is really the strategy for rural development in our country; it is our path to the building of socialism in the rural areas; it is a requirement of the Mozambican revolution.

"Thus, dear participants, the communal villages are towns rising from the jungle.

"Thus, dear participants, the communal village is also the fundamental element for making the decade of the 1980's a decade of victory over underdevelopment in the rural areas in our People's Republic of Mozambique.

"Long live the communal villages!

"Long live the decade of victory over underdevelopment!

"Long live the political and organizational offensive!

"Long live the PRELIMO Party!

"Long live Comrade President Samora Moises Machel!

"The struggle continues!"

Initial Errors Inevitable

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by A. Souto: "The Role of the New Towns in the Countryside in Conquering Underdevelopment"]

[Text] What we intend to do in the rural areas during this decade, and the rural areas' participation in the battle against underdevelopment, are topics which have been discussed since the day before yesterday in the "3 February" Communal Village in Gaza, at the First National Meeting of Communal Villages. The fact that there are participating in this meeting members of the leadership of our party and of the government, as well as cadres affiliated with both the central and the provincial entities, and also peasants from all over the country, each bringing the wisdom and experience from his daily activity, is a revealing one. But no less revealing insofar as the importance of this is concerned is the fact that the knowledge of each individual is being combined to produce and further the common views in a still small and young town, built on a site where there was nothing but jungle 3 years ago.

The importance attached to the future of the communal villages by the party and government leadership and the experience with which villages such as the "3 February" are nurturing that future are, therefore, coordinates which will, to a large extent, determine what we shall accomplish in the rural areas during this decade of the 1980's.

The legacy of colonial domination in our country burdens us today as a harsh reality to be overcome, especially in the rural areas. The widespread poverty, the illiteracy and the backwardness of the productive forces are barriers which hamper access to prosperity and well-being, and which interfere with the building of a society wherein the individual will be totally fulfilled as an individual.

The political, economic and social nature of the foreign domination erected those barriers, particularly in the rural areas, where the vast majority of our people live. Therefore, the party and the government have established the basis of our development in the rural areas. Experiences such as that of the "3 February" Communal Village have made that priority a reality.

Since the communal villages started to be built, many problems have arisen. There have been mistakes, which no one disregards. To consider the circumstances under which they were made, and to detect all the problems that have arisen, is the herculean task inherent in the work that has been under way for nearly a year so that the major goal of this meeting could be attained.

As Minister Marcelino dos Santos noted at the opening of the meeting, in all instances new problems are involved. They are new problems because there is a new process in existence in the rural areas; a process wherein, for the first time in the history of our country, the rural areas are being drastically transformed.

As for the mistakes observed during the lengthy preparations for this meeting, they indicate to us, primarily, the complexity and, at the same time, the strategic nature of the communal villages. Since they are a decisive factor in the transformation of life in the rural areas, and since they are the basis for the establishment of socialist production relations, it would be surprising if the class struggle did not prove to be particularly acute in the everyday action related to the communal villages. It would be surprising if, even on the level of the state apparatus, there did not emerge positions assumed which ran counter to the action required for the development of the communal villages. Hence, it is not surprising that there have been attitudes involving sabotage or negligence, and of disdain or lack of a clearcut perspective, in relation to the communal villages.

All this was as inevitable as it is true that, in order to bring about the victory of the socialist revolution, the socialization of the means of production and the establishment of social relations incompatible with any type of exploitation have become fundamental requisites.

All this was also as inevitable as the issues brought up by the majority of peasants at the countless meetings held throughout the preparations for this meeting all over the country were clearcut. They are issues which, in one way or another, indicate the necessity for, and the essential nature of a growth in collective types of living and production. In short, they indicate the establishment and consolidation of the material bases for the socialist revolution. They are issues, some minor and others major, but issues wherein, for each specific situation, the daily struggle between the old and the new, and between reactionary and revolutionary positions, is preeminent.

Hence, what is discussed at the First National Meeting of Communal Villages is, primarily, the best way to meet the needs of our peasants, who ardently desire to destroy the barriers of poverty, illiteracy and the gap which separates them from the urban areas. This entails the construction of new towns, the communal villages; new towns in the broadest sense of the term. What is discussed in this new, yet still small "3 February" town, will therefore determine to a large extent the victory of the battle against underdevelopment which we are going to wage during this decade.

2909

CSO: 4401

DOS SANTOS CHAIRS COMMUNAL VILLAGES NATIONAL MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] "3 February" Communal Village (Gaza), 24 March--This morning, the First National Meeting of Communal Villages opened at the "3 February" Communal Village in Gaza. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, and minister of planning, officiated at the opening session.

Also present were the following members of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee: Mariano Matsinhe and Mario da Graça Machungo, minister of interior and minister of agriculture, respectively; the minister of state for the presidency, Oscar Monteiro; the minister of industry and energy, Julio Carrilho; and the minister of transport and communications, Jose Luis Cabaco, also a member of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee.

Addressing the participants, Minister Marcelino dos Santos emphasized that, at the present time, the communal village constitutes the essential target to be met in 1980-90, the decade of victory over underdevelopment in the rural areas of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The minister of planning also stressed that a serious reflection must be made of the path already traversed, and plans must be devised to improve our action with respect to the development and consolidation of the communal villages.

"We must know what we are doing, when we are doing it and how we are doing it. If necessary, we must learn how many of us there are in this struggle, and how many we can count on," declared Minister Marcelino dos Santos; then adding that the communal villages are not islands in a sea of forest, but rather territorial units in the rural areas, which complement one another in the lives of the districts.

That leader also added: "This is why it was necessary to hear and learn from the districts the experience that a communal village can convey to others, to find out how a village can produce what others cannot produce. In short, how a village can support another one in an emergency or a disaster."

Minister Marcelino dos Santos also made some significant comments on the president's speech delivered at the rally on 18 March, claiming that it established the origins and the meaning of the political and organizational offensive that has been started throughout the entire country.

Meanwhile, before the opening session, Minister Marcelino dos Santos and his party visited some sections of the village, and the consumer and agricultural cooperatives. After the session, that leader opened an exhibit of popular art and a model of that communal village.

Insofar as the afternoon session was concerned, the activity was directed by Mario da Graça Machungo, member of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee, and minister of agriculture. Three important reports were submitted at this session, namely: that on "Organization of the Leadership Organs in the Communal Villages," that on "Economic and Financial Questions," and that on "Social and Cultural Questions in the Communal Villages." The aforementioned papers were submitted by Jose Oscar Monteiro, secretary of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee for party organization, and minister of state for the presidency; Julio Carrilho, member of the party's Central Committee, and minister of industry and energy; and Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the Central Committee, and minister of transport and communications, respectively.

2909

CSO: 4401

COMMENTS, EXPLANATION OF COMMUNAL VILLAGES' NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 491, 9 Mar 80 pp 26-29

[Text] As in all other aspects of the revolution, in the construction of the communal village the focal point of the entire matter is the man, the individual, the human person.

At a meeting held at Cabo Delgado at the end of last year, the political commissioner of the defense and security forces, Armando Guebuza, outlined a clear image of the communal village plan. They are, in fact, a socialist project, and a decisive strategic option for the revolution.

The Socialist Nature of the Communal Village

At a certain juncture in that speech, which was long and replete with analysis, Armando Guebuza remarked:

"The peasants, as the main ally of the working class, must acquire a class consciousness from their collective involvement in productive activities. Ideology develops and becomes a decisive component in the progress of the socialist revolution when it is based on a sound economic infrastructure of a socialist nature, associated with state or cooperative ownership.

"This is the factory which produces Marxist-Leninist class consciousness.

"...Therefore, we insist that we must give up the bureaucratic viewpoint when we talk about communal villages. The communal village cannot be viewed as merely an economic unit, as merely a housing conglomerate, as merely the most efficient expedient for facilitating the tasks of education and health.

"The communal village is an entire integrated complex, wherein various activities take place, and it is based on the development of state or cooperative economic activity. The communal village must be a territorial unit.

"...The communal village must succeed in broadening the limited horizon of the individualistic peasant, which is still reflected in the many aspects of his daily life. The communal village must succeed in dissociating the

peasant completely from feudalism, from the consequences of colonialism and from capitalism.

"In short, the peasants must be an organized force. The peasants must be a genuine army, allied with the working class in the construction of socialism in our country. In the future, the peasants will swell the ranks of the Mozambican working class."

What Is Integrated Development of the Communal Village?

A group of houses in a row is not a communal village; a group of houses not in a row, but whose residents have collective production, is closer to the definition of a communal village than the first case cited, that of the houses in a row. But even with collective production, it does not suffice to enable us to say that we have a communal village. It is necessary for that collective production to liberate the peasant, and to form a new consciousness in him. That new consciousness must expand in manifestations of a cultural and political nature. It must be manifested in the exercise of power. It must be manifested in the institutions. It is the harmonious combination of this entire economic, political, ideological and cultural complex which forms the communal village. This is known as the integrated development of the village.

One of the questions raised most often regarding the matter of communal villages is the question of land. Without collective appropriation of the land there can be no communal village. On his individual machamba [farm], the peasant does not exceed the goals of mere subsistence. That production does not give rise to any collective power capable of causing essential changes leading to the building of socialism in the rural areas, or capable of making the peasant a member of the proletariat.

At the aforementioned meeting in Cabo Delgado, the political commissioner of the defense and security forces commented as follows on this subject:

"It is necessary to create the awareness that it will never be from family production that the benefits which make it possible to improve the living conditions of the population will come. The family production system is, and always will be linked with subsistence production. The surpluses that are created, when they are created, will only benefit the family, and will make little contribution to the community in which the peasant lives.

"...Experience and the history of production in the rural areas have already shown us that only the development of socialist ownership in those areas can make it possible to create the real foundations for the construction of socialism and a change in the sad, monotonous, underdeveloped and, at times, primitive appearance of the rural areas."

When the order was issued for the building of communal villages, many people, particularly the peasants themselves, did not get the idea, and argued that

there was no difference between a communal village and a settlement: houses in a row (whether painted or not), the settlement had them. To go and live in a settlement, the peasant had to abandon his isolated house. Life in the settlement caused a change in his habits. In order to live in the communal village, he must, in the same way, abandon his house, his habits and his machamba. Then what is the difference?

This reaction was stronger in the provinces which became quite familiar with the settlements during the national liberation struggle, namely, Cabo Delgado, Tete and Niassa.

A Socialist Plan

However, the differences between a communal village and a settlement are colossal, making them contrary to one another.

To go and live in a settlement, the peasant went by force; to go to the communal village, he goes of his free will. If he does not want to, no one will force him. In the one instance, coercion was used; in the other, that of the village, persuasion is being used.

Whether in the communal village or the settlement, the peasant is prompted by the objective reality to change his habits. In the settlement, the peasant acquired countless vices, instilled by the colonial troops; namely, alcoholism, prostitution and banditry. He underwent serious distortions in his personality: subservience, and constant fear. As President Samora Machel so aptly put it in the speech given in Lichinga during the visit made by him there: "Colonialism creates areas of concentration, the so-called settlements. In reality, these 'settlements' were centers for disseminating the enemy's ideology, centers of humiliation, centers for the imposition of negative values, centers of prostitution, centers of alcoholism, centers of banditry, centers of tribalism, centers of regionalism, centers of racism, centers of individualism, centers of egoism.... Centers of immorality, centers for the destruction of our honor, centers for the destruction of the individual's integrity, centers for the formation of docile tools of colonialism, centers of apathy, centers of division, centers for the destruction of unity: provincial unity, district unity and national unity. Centers for the destruction of resistance, centers for the destruction of courage."

The communal village lies in an area opposed to this. We have said previously that now some settlements are to be, or have been converted into communal villages. Why was this necessary? Because the issue has been raised of transforming the mentality acquired from perverse contact with colonialism into a different mentality, leading to the dignification of the peasant.

A Strategic Plan

Because of all that has been said previously, the plan for the communal villages is a strategic plan for socialist development. The communal villages

are a necessity, and one of the stipulations for the victory of the revolution and the economic progress of the country. There is still much to be done, many mistakes to be rectified and many inadequacies to be compensated for. But, on the other hand, great and important steps have already been taken. Great and important success has been attained.

The peasant's adherence to the plan is evident throughout the entire country, in all the provinces. That fact alone would suffice to make it possible to carry ahead the more ambitious plans, and to nurture the most optimistic hopes.

Born of a necessity for establishing a complete, harmonious development for the entire country, born of the awareness that the majority of the Mozambican population lives in the rural areas, born of the realization that without rural development, Mozambique will never emerge from the realm of underdevelopment, the communal villages are one of the most serious political and economic plans of the country, and it is on their success that the victory of the industrialization that is under way in the urban areas and in some rural sections depends in large measure.

2909

CSO: 4401

VIGILANTE GROUPS, PEOPLE'S MILITIAS' PRESENCE NECESSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] The problem that has been noted in the Infulene district is a flagrant example of how the enemy can recover the political and organizational offensive started by the supreme leadership of the party and state, and put it in the service of its own interests, distorting its true essence and meaning.

A handful of corrupt individuals with a proclivity for exploitation, who control the supply centers in Infulene, devised a plan to evade the vigilant action which the people were exercising over them, so as to continue engaging in their dirty business. For this purpose, and making use of certain unaware individuals who were corrupt themselves, the aforementioned group mobilized the populace to harass the Vigilante Groups, People's Militias and Dynamizing Group, spreading the rumor that the head of state had decided that they "were nothing any longer."

Acts such as this do not occur by chance; they represent a concerted strategy of the enemy in its counteroffensive to destroy the revolution, and they could happen in several other parts of the country.

As in the case of Infulene, wherein certain officials from the district allowed themselves to be corrupted, there are also instances of certain elements infiltrating the Vigilante Groups, People's Militias or Dynamizing Groups in several other areas, which will be unmasked and neutralized sooner or later. However, individuals who, under the guise of belonging to the government entities, scare people away from queues by harassment, apply military punishment or commit other illegal acts do not constitute the structures themselves.

The structures, namely, the Dynamizing Groups, the Vigilante Groups, the People's Militias and others, are necessary; because they represent the express exercise of the People's Power by the workers, peasants and other laborers in our country, and they are the organizational form of the exercise of that power by the people.

In the districts, specifically, they have the mission of recruiting the populace for the exercise of revolutionary vigilance, to detect the maneuvers of the reactionaries who are sabotaging the People's Power; however (as President Samora Machel said), they cannot go ahead of the people in queues to purchase products.

To try to claim that the Vigilante Groups, People's Militas or Dynamizing Groups "are nothing any longer," is typical of someone who does not want organization or discipline, and who is afraid of the people's vigilance!

2909

CS0: 4401

BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION ROLE EXPLAINED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 491, 9 Mar 80 pp 46, 47

[Excerpt] "Business International Corporation" is the name of a firm dealing in economic and financial information and studies, and serving a large number of international companies.

Established in 1954, Business International has become an authentic institution for research on negotiable resources, operating automatically from a business standpoint, and supplying services of this kind to a group of multinational companies which have become its customers.

With over 220 researchers, analysts and writers, Business International has now extended its activities to over 75 countries, and has made a large number of the major multinational companies in the Western capitalist world its customers.

On this basis, it provides special services, ranging from rapid reporting on economic and financial matters required for the development and planning of business dealings to constant alerting to risks and new opportunities for agreements, research and interpretation explaining new international management techniques and analysis of government measures which might interfere with vested economic interests.

During the course of its activity to supply large companies with information on markets and investment opportunities (one of its major activities), Business International first prepares detailed economic and financial studies on the established area, subsequently making special contacts with private or governmental commercial entities which control the resources of those same areas, to study the terms that are offered. In the case of special requests, it can hold round-table discussions with local government entities to study bids for investment in specific fields, bringing with it, to this end, representatives of large international firms interested in financial involvement.

Serving as an informational brains for the large international companies, Business International, simultaneously, represents multinational financial capital and the major technology of the industrialized West. It is obvious

that this is done on the basis of capitalist development, the foundation on which a large portion of the firms that are its customers operate. It represents the intelligence on foreign investment insofar as the developing countries are concerned.

From a dispassionate, direct viewpoint, Business International, as a spearhead for multinational interests, operates as the symbol and the secret service of foreign economic domination of the Third World countries. For example, if it is up to Business International to select the investment centers, it could, as might be expected, select those which would trigger an economic development that would benefit the large foreign multinationals, and not the countries in which the investments would be made. From this standpoint, for the Third World country using the services of Business International, and subsequently receiving the investments from the firms that it represents, everything would depend on its capacity for planning its development by itself, and for indicating by itself the sectors in which it wants and allows the investment of foreign capital, discussing with Business International the terms under which such investments may be made, the guarantees and the agenda for the development of investment in specific areas.

This was also the context of the speech made by President Samora Machel, at the meeting that he held with officials from Business International, during the round-table discussion which that entity conducted recently in Maputo, and in which there was participation by representatives from large international companies, such as General Motors (U.S.) and Fiat (Italy), in the field of transportation; Hoechst (Germany, chemicals), Ciba-Geigy (Switzerland, pharmaceuticals); Nestle (Switzerland) and Borden (U.S.), in the area of food; Mitsubishi and Sumitomo (Japan, in the machinery trade); Fluor (a multinational engaged in engineering and development); and Management Consulting (India, a designer of materials). In his remarks, he stated with regard to foreign private capital investment in the country:

"...The multinationals also have experience in working with socialist countries in Europe and Asia. Mozambique, as a socialist country, is sufficiently organized to work efficiently with private multinational firms or not to do so; and, in that work, to preserve the principle of mutual gain. We realize that, for some countries, it is risky to work with multinationals, because this could represent conditions and limitations on economic and political independence. In our case, we know what we want; we repeat, we know what we want and how we want it. What we shall construct is included in the directives of our party, the FRELIMO Party, and in the framework of the state plan. There is room for private foreign investment in our country provided its activities are in accordance with the goals of our policy, and are in conformance with our principles and the principles of our development plan."

READER: INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY YES, SATURDAY WORK NO

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 493, 23 Mar 80 p 68

[Text] I feel unable to express myself clearly. So as not to waste time, I shall try to be brief.

I am a worker of long standing at the Southern Regional Construction Enterprise, formerly EME. However, it so happens that the enterprise decided to change the work schedule. This is quite all right, but this new schedule has left us confused, without knowing exactly how many hours a workers must put in each day or week. This is why the old schedule was set up as follows:

From Monday to Friday, inclusive: from 0630 to 1130 hours (break for lunch).

In the afternoon, from 1300 to 1700 hours. We had Saturday for our weekly time off.

The new one has been set up as follows: from Monday to Friday, inclusive: from 0700 to 1200 hours (break for lunch).

In the afternoon, from 1400 to 1730 hours. On Saturday, we start at 0700 and work until 1230 hours. How is that possible?

Can it be that this schedule is carried out in all the nation's enterprises?

We really understand that we must increase production and productivity in order to improve our lives; but, within that context, note must be taken of the need to regain our strength so as to have better production.

We are not opposed to the abolishment of Saturday as our day off; but we are opposed to the Saturday schedule, because it does not give us any rights. We also find it hard to understand why we must work on Saturdays until 1230 hours. This seems to be a matter of speculating with our endurance.

I don't know whether I am mistaken, but if I am not, I think that the enterprise is robbing us considerably. We have never heard anyone speak about this schedule. We think that only this enterprise has enacted such a schedule.

It is not my intention, with this letter, to expose irregularities that exist in the enterprise. I simply want an explanation, specifically on the part of the officials responsible for the Labor Ministry, as well as other fellow citizens who may feel capable and willing to make their contributions toward dispelling this uncertainty.

Claudio A. Dias, Maputo.

2909

CSO: 4401

BRAZILIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION ARRANGED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 491,9 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] On 8 February, in the office of the state secretary for the accelerated development program for the Limpopo and Incomati region, a contract for the rendering of services was signed with the Brazilian company Geotecnica, S.A., the purpose of which is the preparation of a technical and economic feasibility study and consulting services for the establishment of the Lumane and Julius Nyerere agro-industrial complexes which will serve as a development pole in the region.

These complexes will be located in the Limpopo Valley region, south of the town of Xai-Xai, capital of the province of Gaza; and their main objective is the creation of jobs, so as to allow for the organization of populations into vanguard communal villages, and hence an improvement in living and working conditions.

The agro-industrial complexes, to be built during a secondary phase, consist of infrastructures for agricultural and livestock units, infrastructures for industrial units, and also infrastructures for storage and marketing, highways and communications, and social infrastructures associated with groups of workers and their families.

2909

CSO: 4401

PORTUGUESE TECHNICIANS TO AID IN SHOE FACTORY DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Mar 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] A Portuguese technical group will soon arrive in Mozambique for the purpose of making a survey of the present state of the factories producing rubber and canvas shoes, namely, Facobol and Ufa, and will remain working here for nearly half a month. Representing a similar Portuguese company, Papobol, this team will sign an agreement for cooperation with our country calling for technical assistance and the training of cadres. With the arrival of technicians for this sector, and of raw materials that have already been imported, new prospects will open up for an improvement and increase in production in this area, the effects of which will be felt more starting next year.

Moreover, the Facobol factory has now resumed production of new styles of pump-type shoes, samples of which have been sent to the authorized entities to determine the sales prices to the public. It had stopped making diversified styles of this type of shoe, because ENCATEX [Shoe and Textile Enterprise] had claimed that the public did not like them.

Both Facobol and Ufa were visited recently by President Samora Machel, in the course of the offensive that is now under-way in the country.

According to reports from individuals associated with the Facobol management, this industrial unit will be in a position to resume its normal production by the middle of this year; a prospect which depends on the arrival of the necessary raw materials and technicians for the various sections of the factory.

Greater Backing From the Entities

Since the visit which President Samora Moises Machel paid to that factory, in connection with the political and organizational offensive, this enterprise has been obtaining greater backing from the entities with which it is associated.

It is for this reason that the raw materials, one of the most serious problems submitted to President Samora at the time, have now been ordered, and it is hoped that they will arrive in the country in the near future.

The matter of cadres, without which a factory of this kind cannot operate properly, has also been given heed by the authorized entities. So, some technicians are also expected to come to Mozambique, who are known to have already been hired to work in the two factories specializing in this area in Maputo.

As early as this year, there is also an intention of sending two groups of Mozambican workers for an internship and training in Europe.

Abolishment of Awards Causes Lack of Discipline

A situation marked by lack of discipline, reflected mainly in defective service, was one of the problems confronting this factory at present. They pretend to be working, whereas they are actually doing everything to produce the minimum, without regard for quality.

In addition to the number of workers who are on vacation, or prevented from working because of illness, the records there show an average of 40 absences per day, usually on Mondays and Fridays, and particularly evident at the end of the month.

This situation began in 1978, when, with the implementation of the model-cadre the system of awards for production exceeding the amount set for each worker was abolished. At that time, the enterprise started to be burdened with over 1,500 contos in wages.

The workers began to earn more but, unconsciously, they considered themselves injured. They wanted to continue benefiting from the awards. The absentee rate increased. When an attempt was made to discuss the matter, they said that those in charge only knew how to talk about obligations, but forgot about the workers' rights. The target was considered to be the administration and other entities in the enterprise.

However, they overlooked the benefits to which they were entitled, such as the free coffee break, the access to reading and writing courses, the zonal center for which operates in their factory, and also the library that was set up there last year.

The management of this factory is of the opinion that the present effort aimed at correcting this situation cannot be totally successful so long as there is still a lack of raw materials. The worker can be required to produce more and better if he has materials with which to produce; something which, under the present circumstances, marked by shortages, is very difficult.

In the attempt to achieve better work, some new equipment has already been imported, namely, a boiler and a compressor. The ones now being used have sustained various kinds of damage, and do not offer any guarantees for the normal operation of the factory.

2909

CSO: 4401

NIGER

BRIEFS

AMNESTY TO FORMER PRESIDENT--Niamey, 15 Apr (AFP)--The former president of Niger, Mr Hamani Diori, who was arrested on 15 April 1974, following a military coup d'etat and was held in detention in Zinder, has been released, it was learned from official sources on Tuesday. He will be taken back to Niamey, where he will live under surveillance in a house provided for him by the government. He will be allowed to receive his family, but other visitors will need government permission. It has also been learned that the former leader of the disbanded Sawaba Party, Mr Djibo Bakary, who was arrested on 2 August 1975 and detained at Nguimi on the banks of Lake Chad, has also been freed. Djibo Bakary had been arrested with other members of his party following a plot against the military regime, with the complicity of Cmdr Sani Souida Sido, who was the second in command in the Supreme Military Council at the time. According to official sources, with the release of former President Hamani Diori, no more members of the former government are in detention. Clemency measures were taken last year in favor of other members of the Sawaba Party. Since 15 April 1979, Djibo Bakary has been the only member of this party still in detention. Djibo Bakary has reportedly been taken back to Niamey, where he is living with his family. These clemency measures were announced on Monday by President Seyni Kountche in his speech delivered on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the military takeover. [Text] [AB152109 Paris AFP in French 1825 GMT 15 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SOMALI FRONT WEAPONS SEIZURE--The Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] forces recently smashed the colonialist Abyssinian forces in a fierce fight at a place called (Tobta). The WSLF forces seized a large quantity of weapons from the dispirited enemy forces, who are forced to fight against their wishes by the Addis Ababa terror gang led by Mengistu Haile Mariam. The report adds that after their successful mission the liberation forces returned to base safely. The liberation forces recently stepped up their struggle against the black colonial forces of Abyssinia to free their land from the enemy. [Text] [LD161532 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 16 Apr 80 EA]

ETHIOPIANS KILLED, WEAPONS CAPTURED--Bitter fighting between Western Somali Liberation Front freedom fighters and troops of the Abyssinian regime took place on 9 April at (Ghaha). The freedom fighters burned and destroyed 25 trucks and the enemy troops on board. Our report from the battlefield adds that the freedom fighters captured 25 AK rifles and 8 (?RBJ7) rifles from the soldiers of the Abyssinian regime. In this battle the freedom fighters lost five heroes killed and 10 wounded. Having discharged their duties, the freedom fighters returned to base. [Text] [LD151212 Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts (Clandestine) in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

LULE: POLITICS OF CULT HAVE DEVELOPED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 6 Apr 80 p 12

[Interview with former President Yusufu Lule, by John Esibi, "last week" in Nairobi]

[Text] [Question] It is now several months following your removal from the office as the President of Uganda. How do you read and interpret political and economic events currently happening in your country Prof Lule?

[Answer] The information I do have from Uganda indicates that the economic situation is growing from bad to worse; that security of both lives and property is not guaranteed; and that the rehabilitation of the country has not in fact started as we had originally hoped.

I am therefore disappointed and unhappy about the situation as it is today. You hear every day of people being shot in cold blood. One of the first things we had hoped to achieve right from the beginning when we left Tanzania to liberate our country was to ensure security of both lives and property. It seems that after a period of about 12 months this has not been achieved. It is therefore a source of disappointment to me.

[Question] To what do you attribute this "disappointment" of yours? Do you blame it to the fact that President Binaisa's government is not in full control of the country's security, or what would you hold responsible for the current destruction of both lives and property in Uganda?

[Answer] As you know the UNLF consists of groups of various organisations with different policies and philosophies. It is therefore too much for anyone to expect these people to work together and lead the country in one direction.

The very fact that the people believe in different political ideologies mean that the government they form is likely to be in constant disagreement. I think that this is one of the political problems that does exist in Uganda.

The purpose for which the UNLF was formed was to defeat President Idi Amin. And so long as we had an enemy to fight, we remained united at that time. But as soon as we defeated that one common enemy, the differences among the people immediately emerged.

And so long as the situation continues to remain the same, so long as there is no coherent policy to unite the people, the differences will continue. And these disagreements and differences tend to impede development.

[Question] Taking into account of what you have just said about your own country Prof. Lule, you being one of the noted leading personalities in Uganda, what would you say are your immediate plans to assist that country? What is your political future, therefore?

[Answer] As a Ugandan of course, my desire is to return home and live there as any other Ugandan. I should also like to make my own contribution in the country's political development.

[Question] Just as you are planning to go home and participate politically in development of your country, several other leading Ugandans such as Dr Milton Obote, Mr Godfrey Binaisa and perhaps, who knows, Idi Amin, are also planning to do the same. That is, each to become the President of Uganda. Would you therefore deny here or admit the fact that personality cult is the main political problem today in Uganda?

[Answer] I think it is one of the unfortunate things that politics of cult have developed in Uganda. I do believe that politics should be based on principles and policies and not on any individuals who come and go.

The danger of not having a coherent political body in Uganda, means that Uganda is moving in all directions. And that if one leader disappears, it means that his policies and principles also disappear. I think that all these should be firmly emphasised in one political organ, which should be permanent, just as you Kenyans do have in Kanu.

Here, you are lucky in that you have a body politic with policies and principles which have only to be implemented by any member of party who succeeds in the Government.

[Question] You might want to take note of the other aspect of political problem in Uganda today is that most of you personalities who matter are scattered outside the country...each pulling the rope towards his own side. [as printed] Can you tell us particularly yourself, what you are doing in Britain for the good of Uganda?

[Answer] What I have been doing is to talk about the affairs of Uganda to whoever is interested. I have to interest people in the plight of

Uganda. I have in particular spoken openly against the occupation of Uganda by the Tanzanian forces.

I have spoken against the imposition on Uganda people or the attempt to impose a system of government on our people. So this is what I have been doing. I haven't been keeping quiet. I have aired my views on Uganda from time to time in Britain.

[Question] Noting the fact that in Uganda right now there exist various political groupings in Uganda with different ideologies Prof. Lule, would you like to tell us which political group in Uganda you associate with?

[Answer] I don't think that I should answer that question at this stage. I know which group(s) I associate myself with. And the people of Uganda know better which views that I do identify myself with.

We are busy building unity in Uganda, and I don't want to utter anything here that might disrupt development and unity. The time hasn't, therefore, come for me to publicly declare which group(s) that I associate myself with.

[Question] One of the groups, Uganda National Union (UNU), which purports to speak for you has publicly appealed to Binaisa government to "resign" before elections time, or they will "disrupt" the elections. Do you share the same views or not?

[Answer] Well, let me state here categorically that what this group is stating is not what I stand for. What they are stating is diametrically opposed to my own views.

I know that many members of this particular organisation have pledged their support to me. And for this, I am grateful. But the statement attributed to its secretary-general is completely unacceptable to me.

First, I am anxious, like every Ugandan, that elections are held as soon as possible. Mr Ntambi, wants these elections to be postponed. Secondly, I am opposed to violence. Mr Ntambi says that if the government of Mr Binaisa has not "resigned," and elections are forced on Uganda...he is going to organise my and his supporters to commit acts of violence. To this, I am completely opposed. If I had my way I would dissuade the people not to follow.

Thirdly, the government of Uganda has already announced there is going to be elections. This is what everybody has been waiting for. It will not help Uganda now to demand that the government should resign. This would lead to chaos and anarchy, and I am opposed to that.

I think that since the government has expressed its intention to organise elections, and I hope that these elections will be open and fair, we should be patient and create conditions in the country in which free elections can take place instead of threatening to resort to disturbances.

[Question] How "free" and "safe" personally are you Prof. Lule to go back to Uganda? And in what capacity are you going to participate in the forthcoming elections? Are you going to run for presidential elections or will you just be satisfied with being a mere MP?

[Answer] Certainly I am anxious to go back home any time and participate in the elections like any other Ugandan. The government of Uganda has not communicated with me on the question of my "safety" if I returned today to Uganda.

In fact, this is a factor I will have to take into consideration when deciding and the timing of my return to Uganda.

[Question] But in what capacity do you plan to participate in the elections? Are you planning to run as a presidential candidate as many people do expect you to?

[Answer] First of all, I must participate as a voter. That is certain I can tell right now. If the elections are free and open as we expect them to be, I would like to stand for a parliamentary seat.

But the question of my standing as a candidate for the presidency is an issue for the people to decide. If I discover later, that majority of people want me to run for the presidency, I will certainly not shun that responsibility.

[Question] You keep on emphasising the fact that elections ought and should be "fair" and "open." Prof. Lule, what conditions exactly do you wish to see in order to be convinced that the proposed elections will be "fair" and "open"?

[Answer] At the time when we came from Dar to Kampala, one of our aims was to restore democracy. This meant that the people would be free to speak out their mind, that the people would be free to discuss public affairs without let or hindrance.

We also believed at that time in the freedom of association. That is that the people could get together and openly declare what they are, and who they are, what they stand for, and also for such people to be free to face the masses and say to them what they plan to do for the country.

That is a condition to me which is essential. Because you just don't go to elections blindly. You must go to elections with a particular purpose. You must have clearly defined goals. You must have clearly defined policies. You must have clearly defined principles...so that the people can know what is it that you plan to do for them.

So I believe strongly that freedom of an expression of political views is an essential ingredient in what I call "free" elections.

[Question] There is a confusion over what constitution Uganda should use in the coming elections. Since the country has had two constitutions (the 1962 and 1967) which one would you suggest the country should use?

[Answer] I believe that a constitution of a country is an expression of the will and wishes of the people. The new constitution should not in fact stand in the way of elections. This is because you want to have an organ which can express the views of the people on what kind of constitution they want.

In my view, elections should be held and a body should be appointed to go into the question of the constitution. In other words, give what the people want.

[Question] You and the Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, at one stage claimed to have been close "friends" right from the college. Later, both of you quarrelled in politics, so much so that you personally reported having been "held" captive in Dar es Salaam.

What are the relations now between you and Nyerere?

[Answer] I might use President Nyerere's own words to me, once he said, that in "politics, there are alliances rather than friends." So in political sense we aligned ourselves with him against Amin. It looks as if that broke down as soon as the war was over.

I have had no communication with President Nyerere since the day he "released" me from Dar. I am sure that describes our relationship, as of now.

[Question] The Tanzanian government has already expressed its wish to withdraw her troops out of Uganda. Do you see that happening before the proposed Uganda national elections?

[Answer] I welcome the move by the Tanzanian government to pull out their troops out of Uganda. Whether that will happen before the proposed election time table...is only the Tanzanian government which knows better.

However I must state that the Tanzanian troops on the whole have done a good job in removing the traitor Idi Amin out of Uganda. We are grateful for that. There have been nasty incidents here and there involving a few individuals of the Tanzanian army in Uganda.

What must be made clear however is that the Tanzanian Army as a whole, has not had the policy of looting, raping and/or killing Ugandans. Unfortunately individual Tanzanian soldiers continue committing acts of violence against our people.

But now that we are told they have decided to pull out of Uganda, we hope that eventually, the good relations between the people of Uganda and Tanzania will be harmonised.

[Question] Internal political squabbling has been known to be an open secret within the UNLF right from the time when you took over as President after Amin. In your own assessment what do you think has contributed towards this?

[Answer] The formation of UNLF was to liberate the country first and second to restore democracy. It was not formed as a political party. In fact it was not agreed at the Moshi Conference that the UNLF should be dissolved, and that the UNLF should take over the role of political body.

The components which constitute this body are diverse from communism, marxism, to socialism. There are groups which call themselves "social Democrats," others call themselves "capitalists" while the others refer to themselves as "monarchists."

Surely, you cannot get a political party out of such a large body with members believing in different political ideas. They will never pull together. To me, I should think, that is the main reason behind all this bickering and all that we hear from Uganda.

[Question] What do you suggest should happen to the old major rival political parties in Uganda, the Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC), the Democratic Peoples Party (DPP) and Kabaka Yekka (KY). Do you suggest such parties should be revived, or should they be scrapped and out of them emerge one strong political party?

[Answer] It is not the question of being revived. In fact they do exist. At Moshi representatives of these political parties did attend the conference. It was the representatives that formed the UNLF.

In fact if you dissolve them, you have in essence dissolved the UNLF. Those parties still exist. The only point which the people have to decide is whether they want one, or all to exist. The people know the record and the achievements of the UPC.

The people know very well that the UPC was elected to be in power for five years but they know it remained in office for nine years. In other words the UPC denied the population the right to give them a new term of office. They imposed themselves on the people.

That record is very well known. Their achievements as well as their failures are also well known. The people are, therefore, ready and capable of deciding on whether they still want that party or not. They also know the policy of the UPC's turning to the Left.

It is up to the people of Uganda to decide whether in fact they would like to go socialist. The policies of the DPP are also contained in their manifesto. The officials were in power for a very brief period. But the people know what it stood for. They know the policies and principles on which it operated.

Therefore, the people know which of these two major parties they would like to remain in power. Personally I do not favour the idea of having too many political parties as they tend to divide and confuse the masses.

At the same time, of course I do believe in the freedom of the people having to choose which party they should belong to.

[Question] But personally out of those two major political parties (the UPC and the DPP) which one, Prof. Lule, do you publicly support and, therefore, associate yourself with?

[Answer] I will just state here my belief as a guiding principle and you will, therefore, judge for yourself which political party among the two major ones that I support.

First of all I believe in freedom of an individual and in sanctity of life. I also believe that in order for Uganda to go forward, there must be unity among the different peoples of Uganda. I have also observed that as far as the unity is concerned, there are two main dividing factors.

One is tribal while the other is religion. Therefore, the party which I would support is that one which cuts across all tribal and religious boundaries. I know the tradition of Uganda. I know also that Ugandans do believe in the freedom of individual.

I believe that the people of Uganda want to develop on their own as they are...and that they don't want to be put into the mould. I don't believe in the "Leftist" policies. I believe in democracy which allows and encourages personal initiative. I do not want to kill personal initiative. I believe in an open society, and the party which stands for all this is the one I support.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

BRIEFS

'ECONOMY' EDITOR ARRESTED--The Editor-in-Chief of ECONOMY, a Ugandan English weekly, was arrested on Tuesday while in the office of the Inspector-General of Police in Kampala. The arrest of Mr. Mutate-Kakooza was in connection with articles that appeared in the paper's latest issue. He appeared in the chief magistrate's court, Mengo, after office hours at 5:30 p.m. Chief magistrate James Okuku allowed Mr. Kakooza to be released on a bail of 1,000/-, but, since no one was present to offer surety he ordered him to a police cell until someone came to bail him out. The Minister of State in the Office of the President, Dr. Fred Sembebe, announced yesterday in the National Consultative Council that police were questioning editors and other senior staff of both Economy and Mulengera, another weekly paper, in connection with articles they recently published. The articles alleged that two Cabinet Ministers and two NCC members were plotting against the government of President Godfrey Binaisa and the people of Uganda. The Minister said the allegations were absolutely untrue. However, he said the Ministry of Internal Affairs had been directed to look into the allegations. He said it would take time to complete the investigations since the allegations were very serious. After the Minister spoke, Mr. Paulo Muwanga, Minister of Labour and former Internal Minister, pointed out that the two papers had been printing such allegations for a long time. He suggested to the chairman of the NCC, Mr. Edward Rugumayo, that the position of the two papers be reassessed and if possible they should be banned from publication. Mr. Rugumayo ruled it was not within the scope of his duties. [Text] Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Apr 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--Kinshasa, 13 Apr 9AZAP)--The Romanian delegation --led by the vice minister of agriculture, Mr Rogo Jeano--which had been on a working visit to Zaire since 5 April to try and reactivate the activities of the joint company, ZAIROM [Zairian-Romanian Zootechnical Company], left Kinshasa today, via Ngobila Beach for Brazzaville. The leader of the delegation told the press that the results of the meeting were encouraging in spite of the short time his delegation spent in Zaire. He thanked the founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] for all the efforts he has made to strengthen the relations existing between the Romanian and Zairian peoples. The delegation was seen off by the secretary of state for rural development, Citizen Kenabantu Kapinga. [AB150900 Kinshasa AZAP^c in French 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

VOYCE: 'WE MUST CONTROL OUR DESTINY'

Salisbury THE HERALD In English 11 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S new-found independence would have little meaning until its people controlled the country's economy and natural resources, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, told black businessmen in Salisbury yesterday.

Addressing the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce at a city hotel, the Minister said: "Until we control our own natural resources, the pulse and breath of our economy, we remain only puppets."

In a wide-ranging speech, Dr Zvobgo appealed to black businessmen to broaden their horizons, forget about the past and not become bound up in self-pity.

We must all move vigorously to take up the challenge we now face otherwise our hard-won independence will have no meaning," he said.

'DREAM BIG'

"Don't think small, dream big," he urged.

He warned that a tremendous struggle lay ahead "to control our natural resources".

Look at the giants that hold control of these resources. How long is this going to be allowed to continue?

"Don't leave it to your Government to cope with it. You can help us make

Zimbabwe second to none in Africa," the Minister said.

He strongly criticised black businessmen for thinking only of profits while contributing nothing towards raising "the quality of life" of their customers.

"Everywhere around you you see filth and the crying need for recreation facilities for our children."

"Your dreams are motivated by profit, but the national dream is to share together. By sharing, businessmen will not be seen as exploiters but as helping in the development of our country by showing a high degree of social responsibility," Dr Zvobgo said.

The Minister said black businessmen should accept as a challenge the excellent example of their white counterparts who did much to promote "the social quality of themselves and their children's environment".

FUTURE

He added: "If the Government can't shame black businessmen into doing something to improve things then it will have to introduce legislation to ensure that it is done."

Turning to the future of local government in Zimbabwe, Mr Zvobgo

stressed that the Government and his Ministry were determined to introduce one system of local government for everyone. This meant that blacks would dominate all urban councils by the end of the year.

"The Government believes in minimum interference in the lives of all Zimbabweans. We don't believe that all decisions must be centralised, we want to democratise the existing system of local government," he said.

ELIGIBLE

All urban residents who either owned or rented property would be eligible to vote in city or town council elections planned for next October.

In the tribal trust lands the people's committees set up by the guerilla forces during the war would be expanded into large district councils with representatives elected by the masses in one man one vote elections.

The District Commissioners would be ex-officio members of the councils and administrators, but the councils would hold the power to run local affairs.

Dr Zvobgo said some traditional chiefs were unpopular with their people and wanted armed protec-

tion before they would venture back to their home lands.

"If the chiefs are unpopular then that is the end of their chieftainship.

"But those chiefs who are still acceptable to their people will have a definite role to play although their functions may change to bring them back within their traditional role," he said.

The Minister admitted that the Government was hampered in its intention to reopen all lines of communication in the country.

"Our people placed landmines on some roads and we no longer know where they are. Therefore we must grade new roads so that the buses can run freely once more."

Dr Zvobgo urged black businessmen to become more self-reliant in future.

He warned that it would be a "false start" for Zimbabwe to rely totally on foreign loans and aid. Other African states had done this and had suffered the consequences.

ATTITUDE

"Loans and aid are all very well but we will never achieve anything unless we draw up our own development programmes on the basis that we cannot expect any foreign assistance after independence.

"We must not adopt the attitude that we must develop our own resources only if we do not receive foreign aid," Dr Zvobgo said.

Above all, the new Government was determined to "give expression to the views and ideals of all Zimbabweans", he said.

"We are committed to self-determination. We want to walk with pride as part of a true democracy for which many people fought and died. There must be no compromise here."

He said everyone must be determined to "stand firmly on their own two feet. Your destiny is now in your own hands."

He said the ZANU (PF) Government wanted to show Zimbabweans of all races "a broader road ahead. We must all work harder and set targets".

ZVOBGO WARNS ON 'BOGUS' THREATS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 80 p 11

[Text] People found masquerading as ZANU (PF) militants in order to intimidate and threaten employers over pay and other demands would be severely dealt with, a ZANU(PF) spokesman, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has warned.

"Anybody who has been threatened in this manner and can identify the bullies, should report to the authorities so that they can be prosecuted," Dr Zvobgo said.

Dr Zvobgo, who is also the Minister of Local Government and Housing, was speaking in the wake of isolated incidents of bullying in which some people have received written threats from elements claiming to be ZANU (PF) members in which they make various demands.

The latest incident involved a farmer who received a letter warning him of dire consequences if he did not give his labourers salary increments and provide decent housing for them.

Commenting on this in a telephone interview, Dr Zvobgo said these threats were obviously the work of enemies of ZANU (PF) as the party had no such policy of threatening people.

Dr Zvobgo said he was not aware of these threats, and ZANU (PF) believed in discussing issues non-antagonistically and there would be no question of blackmail, threats or coercion.

The only time which warranted antagonism was during the armed struggle because the enemy was obstinate.

"ZANU(PF) and the people are one, therefore why should the people threaten themselves? ZANU (PF) is the Government, why therefore should the Government threaten its own people?" he asked.

Asked what would happen to the culprits when discovered, he replied: "If they do in fact exist, they will be disciplined very severely."

"If those who have been threatened can identify these people, the law will obviously take its own course."

Party workers at the Machipisa, Highfield, branch office of ZANU (PF) where the letter was purported to have come from, dismissed it as "bogus."

A spokesman said on Wednesday that as the letter bore neither of the two official stamps used on all party correspondence, it was bound "to be bogus and fictitious."

The workers believed the branch's address had been used to lend the letter an air of authority, but it could only have been done by opponents.

CSO: 4420

PRISONERS FREED UNDER AMNESTY EXERCISE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] A total of 7,671 prisoners have been released under the amnesty exercise established by Lord Soames after his arrival here in late December, a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice said in Salisbury yesterday.

The examination of cases qualifying for the amnesty was continuing, and prisoners were being released each day as they were identified, the spokesman said.

The releases were made in terms of "the amnesty and pardon granted by him (Lord Soames) in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy."

The prisoners released are believed to be those held under martial law and detainees held under the Law and Order Maintenance Act, Iana reports.

They include several people imprisoned for criminal offences, but who have fallen under the provisions of the amnesty largely because their offences were considered politically motivated.

Among recent releases are five men, one white member of the security forces and four blacks, who were charged with lobbing a hand grenade at the home of Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in February.

Another two whites, facing charges in the High Court here of murder and attempted murder, have applied for acquittals under amnesty after they allegedly killed two men and injured several others by firing at pedestrians and vehicle passengers as they travelled on a road in north-eastern Rhodesia.

Both men, a district commissioner and his assistant, were said to have been in an area "completely lost" to the ZANLA guerrilla forces and under considerable depression with the progress of the Lancaster House peace conference late last year.

EDUCATION MINISTER PROMISES SCHOOLING EQUALITY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Education Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka, by Andre Grenon]

[Text]

AT 34, Dzingai Mutumbuka, the Minister of Education and Culture, is one of the youngest cabinet members in the new government. But, far from being a hindrance, his youth will undoubtedly serve him in facing the monumental task of rebuilding the country's war-ravaged educational system.

Mr Mutumbuka, an articulate and forceful man, will certainly not be a fence-sitter, as his background clearly indicates. Born in the Midlands, Mr Mutumbuka obtained a B.Sc in chemistry and geology from the University of Rhodesia before leaving the country for the UK in 1968. He continued his studies at the University of Sussex where he obtained an M.Sc and a doctorate in chemistry.

After a brief teaching stint at the University of Dublin, Trinity College, Mr Mutumbuka made his way to Zambia where

he taught at the University in Lusaka. The decision to leave Dublin for Zambia was prompted by his desire to be closer to the nationalist struggle.

In 1975, Mr Mutumbuka, who has been a ZANU member since 1963, left teaching to devote himself full-time to the party. After a short period in London, he was elected to the ZANU General Committee in 1977 and made Secretary for Culture and Education in September of that year.

FINGAZ: What is the biggest challenge facing your ministry?

MUTUMBUKA: The biggest challenge facing us is the reopening of the schools, the normalisation of the situation in this country. It is both an educational and a political problem because people must start feeling free so they can apply their energies to the reconstruction of the country. At the moment we have over 1400 primary schools and 43 secondary schools that are

still closed. That represents an incredible amount of wastage of the human resources of this country.

FINGAZ: Do you have a timetable for the reopening of these schools?

MUTUMBUKA: Well, we don't actually have a timetable. We are reopening them every day. There are three problems we face in trying to reopen the schools: First, in some respects the infrastructures of the schools have been destroyed partially or totally. Some of the schools have been occupied by security force auxiliaries and have been used for purposes other than that for which they had been constructed.

The second problem we face is staffing. When the schools were originally closed, many of the teachers went to the urban centres to look for employment in other sectors of the economy. As a result we have a shortage of teachers. So we are going to have to employ untrained teachers. We have no choice. We are not the first country to emerge from war which had to do this. Britain did it for a long time and so did Germany.

The third problem is health. We have to first of all make sure that the environment in which these educational activities are going to take place are reasonably healthy. We will have to liaise with the Ministry of Health. These are just some of the problems that we have to consider before reopening the schools. It isn't as easy as people think.

FINGAZ: You mention a staff shortage. Are you planning crash courses to train teachers?

MUTUMBUKA: Well, we have not yet begun to critically study the problem of teacher education. As you can imagine, it's not just a problem of reopening schools, it is a problem of expansion — expanding primary and secondary schools. It is going to require massive staffing. But we are fortunate in this country that we have thousands and thousands of school leavers whom we hope to tap.

FINGAZ: What about importing teachers from outside?

MUTUMBUKA: Our first priority is to use all the human resources which we have here. Once we've used these resources and we find that there are gaps then we will look outside. Why should we look outside when we have not yet used all our human resources?

You probably know that there are close to 6 000 graduates from this country who are outside the country. Surely we should get these people back first before we start talking of expatriates. The problem with expatriates is that they are only here for a short time. So you have to be

careful about building an educational system that is staffed by expatriates.

FINGAZ: Do you think that the economic resources of this country are great enough to be able to rebuild this educational system that has to a large extent been destroyed by the war?

MUTUMBUKA: To be quite honest, I don't think we have the resources to be able to rebuild. We don't even have the resources to develop this country, never mind rebuilding what has been destroyed by the war. So it is absolutely necessary that we look outside for help and it is very interesting that many countries have indicated their willingness to help. We hope that these gestures will be accompanied by concrete support.

There are too many people who speak loudly about assisting, but, in fact, do nothing. But we have one great advantage in this country and that is the people. We have a people who worked very hard under economic sanctions. We have a people who fought very hard in order that they could change the social structure of this country. Now we must try to channel this energy in one common direction.

FINGAZ: What are your long-term plans as regards the two-tier system of education? Community schools for the Europeans and Government schools for Africans. You indicated recently that the Community school system was not going to be changed until you've had a good look at it. What are you looking at as an alternative?

MUTUMBUKA: Firstly, I don't necessarily agree that the European in this country enjoys a very good system of education. To a large extent there was a lot of miseducation in the previous system. Look at the attitudes of the white community in the country.

I think the ignorance they display is a clear indication that their educational system was at fault and not all that good. (The educational system was) privileged certainly, but not good. However, to come to your question. Can I predict the date when Community schools will be changed? No, I can't. I will depend on circumstances, but certainly we are going to do a thorough investigation of Community schools. As I've said, I think the movement from Government schools to Community schools was a retrograde step. But before I can speak knowledgeably about Community schools it is important to investigate them thoroughly.

FINGAZ: But do you have a broad general idea about the direction education will take in this country?

MUTUMBUKA: I have ideas, yes. But it is the old story you see, you can visualise, you can picture the end of the tunnel, but you have to go through the tunnel. My ambition is to produce the best system of education that is humanly possible given the constraints on the resources of this country.

More than half of the population is innumerate

and illiterate. How can you develop a nation when more than half your population is innumerate and illiterate? We really have to produce a uniform system of education in this country. All the children of this country must have the same educational opportunities.

FINGAZ: One of the greatest fears of the whites is that an equal system of education might only be achieved by reducing the quality of education for their children.

MUTUMBUKA: It does not necessarily follow that when we improve the system of education among the Africans, the white children must suffer. (The white parents) are confusing educational excellence with privilege. As I've pointed out, while the system of education of the white community was highly privileged, it produced some people who are incredibly ignorant. So I don't accept this assertion that if we improve the system of education among the most disadvantaged people it necessarily means taking something away from the others.

People don't look at these things thoroughly. It is a fact that if the standard of living of Africans were improved and their productivity were improved (through education), then the economy would boom. This country could even become, within a matter of decades, part of the developed world. But these ignorant people out there think that when you do that you are impinging on their privileges. They confuse privileges with development; they confuse privilege with education and this is where the problem lies.

FINGAZ: In many African countries the emphasis was put on education, but the wrong kind of education. Plenty of academic training but very little technical education. Do you have a plan for improving the quality of technical education among Africans?

MUTUMBUKA: Yes, we have. One of the sad things about this country is that there was hardly any work done on the development of (African) middle-level artisans.

Where is your African artisan? Where is your African craftsman? He doesn't exist. You have a

peculiar situation in this country where you might find a hundred highly-qualified electrical engineers among Africans, but not even ten electricians. How can a society continue like that? There is something seriously wrong. It is true that many African countries after gaining independence plowed a lot of resources into education and achieved very little in return. Well, we are fortunate and unfortunate at the same time. We got our independence late and isn't that an advantage? Can't we learn from their mistakes and also from their successes? Why should we make the same mistakes they made? What will these years of struggle mean to us if we make the same mistakes?

FINGAZ: Is there anything which as Minister of Education you want to say to the people of this country?

MUTUMBUKA: Well, I think our people are the most important natural resources of this country. The people must appreciate that they create the wealth. It is their labour, their discipline which will develop this country.

FINGAZ: Minister, thank you.

PLANS TO REBUILD TTL'S UNDERWAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 80 p 11

[Text] Various arms of Government have geared themselves up for the reconstruction of the tribal trust lands and have compiled financial estimates for the re-introduction of services devastated by the war in these areas.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo reported this week that his Ministry had drawn up programmes to "jump" into the reconstruction exercise.

Hospitals

"We have already started on the exercise. We want all the dip tanks, schools and hospitals and clinics re-opened.

"All the damaged roads must be repaired and where possible, new ones built," he said.

The Minister of Works, Mr Clement Muchachi, said yesterday that all provincial officials in his ministry were currently collecting information on the extent of damage to government buildings in their areas and preparing estimates of the men, materials and money needed to repair them.

"We are already in the middle of urgent reconstruction of border posts at Chirundu, Nyamapanda, Forbes border post, Panda-ma-Tenga and Victoria Falls," the Minister said.

Assessment

Mr J.C.G. Strickland, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said on Wednesday that the Ministry had presented to the Treasury its assessment of the funds needed for the reestablishment of the commercial and industrial infrastructure in the war-affected areas.

"Some enterprising businessmen are, however, going ahead and re-opening without waiting for assistance from us," he said.

The objective, he said, was to open up everything from trading stores to grain mills.

The extent of the damage varies from area to area, but he thought that the northeastern border areas were the hardest hit.

CSO: 4420

PM TO OPEN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, will officially open Zimbabwe International Trade Fair on Monday, May 5, the Trade Fair chairman, Mr Gordon Handover, told a meeting of Bulawayo businessmen yesterday.

Mr Handover told the Executives' Association that the fair, which had a record 300 exhibitors this year, had become "truly international" with Britain, United States, South Africa, Austria and Zambia having pavilions, and South Korea exhibiting its products in the Tony Ellman-Brown Hall.

He said a big effort was being made to attract foreign buyers and visitors, and the fair was being publicised all over the world.

"This year will be a dream come true for all those who have been concerned with keeping it alive and healthy over the past 15 years.

"Without their support, Trade Fair would have withered and died long ago. As it was, it remained vigorous, and maintained its proud reputation as the country's shop window.

"Attendances remained at more than 100 000 each

year from 1965 to 1979."

He said the demand from Zimbabwean industrialists and businessmen this year had been "fantastic". Sales of stands and pavilions for the 1980 fair stood at \$131 000 at the end of March, compared to \$69 000 at the same time last year.

The new restaurant, just completed and furnished, would add considerably to the amenities, he said. With a snack restaurant and bar on the ground floor, an a-la-carte restaurant up to international standards on the first floor, and club and bar facilities for exhibitors and their clients on the second floor, the \$600 000 building would fulfil a definite need.

The agricultural show would form an important and interesting adjunct to the fair, he said. Besides being a big attraction to the public, it would demonstrate the vigour and enterprise of

the country's farmers.

INQUIRIES

"Judging from inquiries for stand bookings from local and overseas exhibitors, including France, Japan and Hong Kong, space next year will be at a premium.

"If we do not increase the exhibition space substantially we shall be forced to ration it and perhaps refuse bookings, particularly from overseas.

"This would be undesirable because we are convinced the fair will become the exhibition centre for the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. For this reason we have developed a three-stage plan of expansion costing about \$1 000 000," said Mr Handover.

The expansion includes three new exhibition halls, a conference centre incorporating the Trade Fair offices, and development of the grounds.

CLAIMS OF MAIZE SHORTAGE DISMISSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

RHODESIAN agricultural authorities yesterday denied the country's maize stocks had reached dangerously low levels due to drought and the effects of the war on maize producers.

Reports from Cape Town, quoting senior Government sources, said South Africa had stepped in at the request of the Rhodesian administration, to provide "emergency supplies" of maize.

But a senior spokesman in the Ministry of Agriculture in Salisbury rejected the reports' suggestion that Rhodesian maize stocks could run out by the end of next week, and said present imports of yellow maize from South Africa were "merely precautionary".

"A number of factors have combined to put us in a less attractive position than we have been for years," he said.

"But there is no cause for alarm. We may well

not even need the South African maize and will have that much more to export later in the year."

ORDERS MET

He said Rhodesia's maize stocks had been "considerable" at the end of last year, but this year the country had honoured its export commitments to other countries despite a poor production afflicted by mid-season drought.

Simultaneously, demand had increased because of the influx of thousands of war refugees, the extravagances of the election campaign, and the low production of maize in the tribal areas.

"The level of the current crop is quite ample to meet our requirements," he said. "But between the beginning of April and the end of May it is possible that stock availability plus early deliveries may not quite meet the demand at that time.

"So we have asked the South African Government to make sure we are not caught short. We are really bridging a potential gap."

The spokesman said about 100 trucks of maize would come from South Africa each week for 10 weeks to bridge the possible shortfall.

The total amount was equivalent to two-thirds of one month's consumption in this country, and about 25 percent had already been delivered — all of it to Matabeleland, which does not grow much maize.

BRIEFS

RP&P TRUST FUND--To mark the independence of Zimbabwe, the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company Limited is to establish a \$100,000 educational trust. The company announced after a meeting in Salisbury that its directors had agreed to set aside \$100,000 in trust and that the interest from this would be used to finance a training scheme. Bursaries would be provided for training young people in any aspect of the newspaper industry or in wider areas if desirable. The trustees would have wide discretionary powers. The company has also announced that it is to change its name in keeping with the change in the name of the country. A statement from the chairman and managing director, Mr F.G. Capon, said the new name was being considered and an announcement would be made after independence. Meanwhile, the editors of the company's newspapers have affirmed their commitment to the welfare of the State and the advancement of the people of Zimbabwe. They recorded that they were reacting to the new situation by making a positive decision to reflect more fully the changed circumstances. The editors said: "We continue to believe in a free and unfettered Press." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 80 p 1]

SMITH TO MISS FESTIVITIES--The former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, will not attend the independence celebrations, reports IANA. A spokesman for the Rhodesian Front said he will leave shortly on a speaking tour of South Africa. The spokesman said the tour was arranged nearly a year ago, and Mr Smith is not deliberately avoiding the independence ceremonies. Last night, Mr Smith scoffed at the aid offers so far made to Zimbabwe. He said in an interview: "They offered me billions in 1976 to hand the country over--now they are talking in thousands. It is just ridiculous." Mr Smith said he felt that previous aid offers, which included pension guarantees for civil servants and purchase to farmers had now been made to look irrelevant. "It all looks very niggardly," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 80 p 1]

MURAPA JOINS ZANU(PF)--A senior member of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union, Dr Rukudzo Murapa, yesterday resigned from the party and announced he was to join the ZANU(PF) of Prime Minister Mr Mugabe. Dr Murapa was ZANU's secretary for education. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 80 p 3]

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology

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